



**FBIS****DAILY REPORT  
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# DAILY REPORT

**COMPLETED**

**ORIGINAL**

## PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

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PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA  
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

A 1

GENERAL

ADDITIONAL REPORTAGE ON ARMY DAY CELEBRATIONS HELD ABROAD

OW022110Y Peking NCNA in English 2052 GMT 2 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 2 Aug (HSINHUA)--Receptions celebrating the 51st anniversary of the founding of the Chinese People's Liberation Army were held on July 31 and August 1 by many Chinese embassies abroad. Such receptions took place in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Burma, Laos, Thailand, Iran, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, India, Afghanistan, Zaire, Rwanda, Zambia, Mali, Congo, Mozambique, Togo, Mexico, Peru, Argentina, Cyprus, Fiji, Upper Volta, Denmark, Belgium, Austria, Greece, France, Canada, Finland, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary and Czechoslovakia. The Chinese consulate in Zanzibar also gave a reception.

Among the high-ranking officials and officers attending the receptions were:

--Lieutenant-General Pak Chung-kuk, vice-minister of the Ministry of the People's Armed Forces of Korea;

--General Kyaw Htin, minister for defence and chief of the General Staff of Burma;

--Saly Vongkhamhao, minister of the Premier's Office of Laos, and Sisavat Keobounphan, chief of the General Staff of the Lao People's Liberation Army and minister of the Premier's Office;

--Lek Naeomali, minister of defence of Thailand, and General Charoen Pongsepanich, chief of General Staff of the Supreme Command of the armed forces;

--Ja'afar Sharif Emami, president of the Senate of Iran; Abdollah Riyazi, speaker of the Majlis (the National Consultative Assembly), and Gholam Reza Azhari, chief of staff of the Supreme Commander's staff of the armed forces;

--Eluki Monga Aungu, representative of President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire and secretary of state of the Department of National Defence and Security;

--Bonaventure Habimana, secretary-general of the National Revolutionary Movement for Development of Rwanda;

--Peter Zure, minister of state for the Ministry of Defence of Zambia and commander of the defence forces;

--Paul Sogaard, minister of defence of Denmark, and G.K. Kristensen, chief of staff of the defence headquarters;

--Lieutenant-General Albert Blondiau, chief of the military household of the Belgian king;

--Anton Benya, president of the National Council of Austria; and

--Dimitrios Papaspyrou, president of the Parliament of Greece.

Speaking at the reception given by Tieh Lei, military attache of the Chinese Embassy in Korea, Lieutenant-General Pak Chung-kuk praised the great victory of the Chinese revolution won by the Chinese People's Liberation Army under the correct leadership of the Communist Party of China headed by Chairman Mao. He also praised the new achievements now being scored by the Chinese People's Liberation Army in the process of the revolutionization and modernization of the army units. He said that Korean-Chinese friendship is blossoming under the deep concern of President Kim Il-song and Chairman Hua Kuo-feng. He expressed the wish to make every effort for further strengthening and promoting the great friendship between the two countries.

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PRC  
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

#### UNITED STATES

##### U.S. CONGRESS VOTES TO LIFT TURKISH ARMS EMBARGO

OW021826Y Peking NCNA in English 1611 GMT 2 Aug 78 CW

[Text] Peking, 2 Aug (HSINHUA)--The U.S. House of Representatives yesterday adopted an amendment to the military aid bill, and agreed to lift the embargo on U.S. arms shipments to Turkey, according to reports from Washington. The demand for lifting the embargo was submitted by President Jimmy Carter to the Congress early this year. The U.S. Senate ratified it last week. After the vote in the U.S. House of Representatives, President Carter said in a statement that the decision of the House of Representatives "is a crucial step toward strengthening the vital southern flank of NATO. It will soon make possible the reopening of our military installations in Turkey."

##### U.S. TO LIMIT OIL EXPLORATION EQUIPMENT TO USSR

OW012354Y Peking NCNA in English 1937 GMT 1 Aug 78 CW

[Text] Peking, 1 Aug (HSINHUA)--The U.S. Commerce Department announced yesterday new regulations for controlling the sale of oil and gas exploration equipment to the Soviet Union under orders from President Jimmy Carter, according to a Washington report. The action was taken "to carry out the President's decision to require U.S. Government approval of exports of oil and gas exploration and production equipment and technology to the USSR," said Stanley J. Marcuss, deputy assistant secretary of commerce. "The purpose of this rule is to provide for the prior review of proposed exports...to assure that their export would be consistent with the foreign policy objectives of the United States," the regulations said.

Importers in other countries who buy the products are required to promise not to send the products or technical information about them to the Soviet Union, according to the regulations. Equipment restricted will be pipeline equipment designed for use in Arctic regions, well drilling rigs and derricks, oil field pumps, pipeline valves, drilling fluids and offshore drilling structures. The new regulations came into force today.

##### NCNA REPORTS PERSONAL DEBT INCREASES IN U.S.

OW021722Y Peking NCNA in English 1522 GMT 2 Aug 78 CW

[Text] Peking, 2 Aug (HSINHUA)--Average personal debt in the United States has approached 5,000 dollars, accounting for more than three fourths of people's annual after-tax income. The weekly U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT reported in its July 31 issue that Americans took on nearly 143 billion dollars of debt last year, a record amount that raised the total personal debt outstanding above a trillion dollars compared with 37.9 billion in 1946. That amounts to 4,748 dollars per person.

The biggest individual debt included: home mortgages, installment loans and securities loans and other credit. Total personal debt up to March 31 this year reached 1,054 billion dollars, with home mortgages accounting for 652.3 billion (61.9 percent), installment loans (not auto) 137.5 billion (13 percent) and securities loans and other credit 113.1 billion (10.7 percent).

#### SOVIET UNION

##### NCNA SCORES TASS DISTORTION OF NONALIGNED CONFERENCE

OW021622Y Peking NCNA in English 1511 GMT 2 Aug 78 CW

[By NCNA correspondent]

[Text] Peking, 2 Aug (HSINHUA)--The Conference of Foreign Ministers of Non-Aligned Countries has come to a triumphant close in Belgrade.



The conference adhered to the orientation of the non-aligned movement to combat imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism and foiled the scheme to split the movement. But TASS, the Kremlin's mouthpiece, distorted and emasculated with ulterior motives these important aspects of the conference.

Prior to the opening of the conference, the Soviet Union and its Trojan horse in the non-aligned movement, Cuba, worked hand in glove frenziedly to alter the character and orientation of the non-aligned movement. As an answer to this, the declaration adopted at the conference points out the "necessity to oppose attempts inside and outside the movement to weaken the movement or divert it from its basic principles." However, TASS was completely mute on this point in its reporting on the declaration.

The declaration notes that the non-aligned movement is shown to be "actively fighting imperialism, expansionism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, racism, including both apartheid and Zionism, exploitation, the policy of force and all forms of foreign domination and hegemony." In its reports, TASS had the audacity to state that the declaration "emphatically points out the necessity to actively combat imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, racism and Zionism." People can see that TASS had surreptitiously deleted the word "hegemony."

The declaration emphasizes: The policy of blocs and military alliances is resolutely rejected (by the non-aligned countries) as are all policies directed towards dividing the world into spheres of influence." TASS also kept mum about this.

Is it an accidental negligence on the part of TASS to make no mention of the above-quoted important contents in its reports? No. It revealed the guilty conscience of the Soviet authorities. Despite the fact that the Soviet Union had often denied its pursuance of hegemonism and, sometimes, went so far as to rail at other countries for pushing hegemonism, it is known to all that it is none other but the Soviet Union itself which has been feverishly pursuing over the years a global policy of hegemonism, military alliances and unbridled expansion of spheres of influence. Herein lies the reason why Moscow, acting like bats in daytime, is afraid of hearing others' opposition to hegemonism and scramble for spheres of influence. If Moscow has no guilty conscience, why should it be so scared?

The declaration solemnly denounces any attempt to split the unity of the non-aligned movement by anyone and on whatever basis. This is another major victory of the conference. No wonder TASS kept mum about this. For the need of hegemony and expansion, the Soviet Union deliberately divided the non-aligned countries into "progressive" and "reactionary," racking its brains to split and sabotage the non-aligned movement. This paragraph of the declaration undoubtedly deals a head-on blow to the Soviet Union, and naturally TASS left it out of its report.

It is noteworthy that only the Cuban representative, the Soviet agent, said at the conference that the Soviet Union is the natural ally of the non-aligned countries. Followers are few. TASS purposely advertised in its reports that many participants of the conference insisted on further developing the cooperation with the socialist countries, the closest natural allies of the non-aligned movement. The Soviet Union is quite shameless in making such a distortion. The distorted reports of TASS show that the Soviet Union, despite the failure of its attempt to change the basic principle of the non-aligned movement and split the non-aligned movement, is unreconciled to its failure. It tries to create the impression through the TASS reports that the non-aligned movement has given up its policies of opposing hegemonism and division of the world into spheres of influence, and its basic principle of resolute rejection of bloc policy and military alliance. It also wants to create the impression that more and more non-aligned countries want to form an alliance with the Soviet "community." The TASS reports show that the Soviet Union is not the "natural ally" of the non-aligned countries as it has self-styled, but is the fierce enemy of the non-aligned movement, because it runs counter to the non-aligned movement in a series of basic problems.

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PRC  
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

#### NCNA CITES DPA ON INCREASED SOVIET MILITARY EXERCISES

OWO21946Y Peking NCNA in English 1930 GMT 2 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Bonn, 1 Aug (HSINHUA)--"Leaders of Western alliance are beginning to realize that the troops of the Soviet Union and its Warsaw Pact allies have no longer conducted defence-capability exercises only; they have held war exercises and offensive war exercises as well," says a DPA report from Brussels today. Citing signs of this Soviet military policy, DPA correspondent Henry Schavoir noted that the rhythm of the cycle of the (Soviet) tank-modernization is reduced from ten years to five. The Soviet artillery pieces are equipped with automatic carriages. Its armoured troop-transport vehicles assume a larger percentage. Its tank forces can be more rapidly transported to the front. The number of its amphibious vehicles is increased. Consequently, the time requirements for the Soviet Armed Forces from warnings to combat readiness had been reduced by 50 percent, or to only four to six hours.

Henry Schavoir pointed out that instead of designing to resist Western attacks, Soviet military exercises have assumed an offensive character. During the recent exercises in the German Democratic Republic, Soviet tanks advanced 200 kilometres. This operation could by no means (?be) considered as defensive.

The correspondent also said that political leaders of the Western alliance, including defence ministers, have been aware of this tendency. This is proved by the fact that NATO countries have rapidly and smoothly approved the long-term plan for the improvement of the Western defence and the proposal for a three percent annual increase in Western defence expenditures.

#### NORTH ASIA

#### PRC SPACE AERONAUTICS GROUP TO VISIT JAPAN 5 AUGUST

OWO30051Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0036 GMT 3 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo 3 Aug (KYODO)--A group of 30 top-level Chinese experts on space aeronautics will arrive here Saturday on a visit lasting three to four weeks for study of Japan's space development and facilities, it was learned Wednesday. The Chinese group, led by Jen Hsin-min, president of the China Space Aeronautical Society and deputy chief of the Institute of Space Technology, will be the largest Chinese team of its kind to be dispatched abroad.

They will visit Japan at the invitation of the Japan-China Association for Scientific and Technological Exchange. The Chinese will visit the Tanegashima and Tsukuba space centers of the National Space Development Agency, the Uchinoura Rocket Launching Center of Tokyo University's Institute of Space and Aeronautical Science and other major space development facilities, both public and private.

#### SINO-KOREAN BORDER RAILWAY TRANSPORTATION PROTOCOL SIGNED

OWO21702Y Peking NCNA in English 1608 GMT 2 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, 2 Aug (HSINHUA)--A regular meeting on Sino-Korean border railway transport for 1978 was held between the Chinese and Korean railway delegations in Kanggye City, Korea, from July 16 to 24. A new protocol on Sino-Korean border railway transport was signed at the end of the meeting by Tien Hsien-wen, leader of the Chinese delegation and deputy director of the Shenyang Railway Administration, and Chong Hun-hoeng, leader of the Korean delegation and deputy director of the Kaechon Railway Administration. The Chinese railway delegation arrived in Korea on July 16 and left for home today.

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PRC  
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

NEW PRC AMBASSADOR TO MONGOLIA DEPARTS FOR POST

OW021758Y Peking NCNA in English 1452 GMT 2 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 2 Aug (HSINHUA)--Meng Ying, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of China to the Mongolian People's Republic, left Peking for his post this morning.

#### SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

VIETNAMESE FORCE 2,000 'VICTIMIZED' CHINESE THROUGH YU I PASS

OW021609Y Peking NCNA in English 1532 GMT 2 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Yu I Kuan, Kwangsi, 2 Aug (HSINHUA)--A grave incident engineered by the Vietnamese authorities took place here at about 7 p.m. yesterday as some 2,000 victimized Chinese, driven by Vietnamese public security men firing shots into the air, swarmed through the border pass. The incident was a premeditated and planned action taken by the Vietnamese authorities in pursuit of their policy of persecuting and expelling Chinese nationals and wrecking the Sino-Vietnamese border control accord.

Beginning July 12, China decided to observe strictly the stipulations of the accord. Since then, the Vietnamese authorities have continued to drive to the border victimized Chinese in many places, who did not go through the formalities for return to China. Consequently, the number of Chinese stranded on the Vietnamese side beyond Yu I Kuan exceeded 3,000. For more than ten days, the Vietnamese authorities, persisting in wrecking the border control accord, resorted to coaxing, agitation and intimidation in their effort to expel the stranded Chinese to China through the pass here. Their effort did not succeed.

On July 29, the representative of the Consular Department of the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry met the representative of the Chinese Embassy in Hanoi and actually demanded that the Chinese side "open the passes" so that the "Hoa people" stranded "at the Yu I and Peilun River passes may go to China."

Yesterday, about a dozen cars were seen running back and forth on the highway between Dong Dang and the Vietnamese pass facing Yu I Kuan. These were signs that the Vietnamese authorities, planning to sabotage further the border control accord, were making preparations to goad the stranded Chinese to storm the pass.

At about 6 p.m. yesterday, about one dozen buses came from the direction of Dong Dang with over 30 Vietnamese security men and plainclothes men. These men started to take the personal belongings from the stranded Chinese. Some of the Chinese came forward and tried to reason with them. They were answered with assault by the security men. One of them, Wang Hua-chang, was knocked so hard that he passed out. Other security men fired many shots into the air to create tension and panic. A state of pandemonium soon reigned among the thousands of stranded Chinese on the highway. Many of them left behind their own belongings and tents and ran madly across the boundary. It is estimated that some 2,000 victimized Chinese, threatened by force of the Vietnamese public security men, have swarmed through the pass.

At about 2 a.m. today, Vietnamese public security personnel began to set fire to shelters of the stranded Chinese so that there will be no return for the victimized Chinese. After the incident, personnel of the Chinese frontier checkpoint here went to meet their Vietnamese counterparts and lodged a strong protest with the Vietnamese authorities. The Chinese side is closely watching the development of the Vietnamese sabotage of the border control accord.



## NCNA Commentary

OW022002Y Peking NCNA in English 1940 GMT 2 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 2 Aug (HSINHUA)--At a meeting with the representative of the Chinese Embassy in Hanoi on July 29, the representative of the Consular Department of the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry, in defiance of facts accused China of "inciting" Chinese residents in Vietnam to return home. He then unjustifiably demanded that China "open the passes so that the Hoa people barred from the Yu I and Peilun River passes may go to China."

These words of "sympathy" with "the Hoa people barred from" the Chinese passes had just died out, and an incident marked by the use of arms occurred. On August 1 and 2, dozens of Vietnamese public security men were brought to the Vietnamese border near Yu I Kuan, and under command, they started to assault stranded Chinese there, seize their personal belongings, set fire to their shelters and actually goaded the Chinese to storm the pass by firing shots into the air.

It is an indisputable fact that the Vietnamese authorities alone have brought the more than 3,000 Chinese to the Vietnamese side of the Yu I Kuan and Peilun Bridge passes and left them stranded there in agonizing misery. The representative of the Consular Department of the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry can get nowhere in trying to dodge the blame by accusing China of "inciting" Chinese nationals to go home. What happened at Yu I Kuan on August 1 and 2 was another eloquent proof of the premeditated and planned persecution and expulsion of Chinese by the Vietnamese authorities.

Since last October, the Chinese side has in bilateral contacts made representations to the Vietnamese side and repeatedly urged it to stop persecuting and expelling Chinese nationals and border inhabitants who had moved to Vietnam long ago, so as to preserve the traditional friendship between the Chinese and Vietnamese peoples. But turning a deaf ear to this advice, the Vietnamese authorities even intensified the expulsion and had, from beginning of this year to early July, driven well over 100,000 victimized Chinese to China by land. It was clearly a premeditated and planned move.

Exercising utmost restraint, the Chinese side went on urging them to cherish the Sino-Vietnamese friendship, observe the 1955 agreement reached by the Chinese and Vietnamese parties and prevent things from going from bad to worse. Yet they now accused China of "inciting" Chinese residents in Vietnam to go home. This false charge cannot fool anyone. The expulsion of well over 100,000 Chinese to China within a few months has created tremendous problems for China in their resettlement, border control and the production pursuits of the population in the border areas. What is more, the Vietnamese side planted intelligence agents among the expelled Chinese to make trouble in the Chinese border areas.

In the light of circumstances, the Chinese side decided to observe strictly the stipulations of the Sino-Vietnamese border accord as of July 12. This does not mean the "closing of the passes" as the Vietnamese side alleged. But it does require that Chinese nationals must produce the certificate issued by the Chinese Embassy in Hanoi and the exit visa granted by the Vietnamese side before they can return to China. This is in line with the accord as well as customary international practice. To China's regret, the Vietnamese authorities, instead of cooperating with China in putting this into effect, persisted in expelling Chinese by various means and sent groups of Chinese who had not gone through the formalities for return to China, to the border passes.

In mid-July, Vietnamese public security men escorted more than 200 Chinese from Co Su Island to Mong Cai and there forced them at gunpoint to go up to the Tungsing Pass on the other side of the Peilun River Bridge. Between July 12 and 28, over 4,000 Chinese were driven to the Sino-Vietnamese border. Some of them, having listened to the explanations given by Chinese border control personnel, decided to go to Hanoi to apply to the Chinese Embassy for certificates for return to China. But the Vietnamese side placed insurmountable obstacles in their way. Others who had gone through the formalities with the Chinese Embassy had their certificates taken from them for no reason, and were stranded in front of the passes.

The Vietnamese side also ruthlessly refused to let some of the stranded Chinese who, being persuaded by the Chinese side, chose to go back where they had come from, do so. So it is clear that the over 3,000 Chinese stranded before Yu I Kuan and Peilun Bridge are the victims of the nastiness of the Vietnamese authorities.

On top of all this, the Vietnamese authorities engineered the present incident in which stranded Chinese were goaded to swarm through Yu I Kuan. Yet, they had the impudence to defy the facts and accuse China of "inciting" Chinese to go home. What is more, they have in their actions showed no regard for the elementary principles of humanitarianism.

The Vietnamese authorities obviously cannot and will not be allowed to evade the responsibility for the persecution and expulsion of Chinese and for having them stranded on the Vietnamese side of Yu I Kuan and Peilun Bridge passes. The latest incident engineered by them on the eve of the negotiations by Chinese and Vietnamese vice-foreign ministers for an overall settlement of the question of Chinese residents in Vietnam, will make the matter even worse.

"It is best for the doer to undo what he has done," as the Chinese saying goes. The Vietnamese side has every duty to handle properly the question of victimized Chinese stranded at the border passes. We would like to advise the Vietnamese authorities once again that they refrain from again using such falsehoods as China "investigating" and "calling on" Chinese nationals to return to their country and China "forcing the Hoa people to evacuate" to cover up their erroneous policy of discriminating against, persecuting, ostracizing and expelling Chinese nationals and throw the blame at the door of others.

The rational ways of solving the question of stranded Chinese at the passes can only be sought from the root causes that brought about this situation. These are: The Vietnamese should promptly and completely stop the expulsion of Chinese nationals; they should make serious efforts to solve the difficulties of the victimized Chinese stranded at the passes; they should not harass or obstruct the victimized Chinese who desire to return to their original places of domicile; and they should provide facilities for those who want to go to Hanoi for certificates for return to China.

By playing tricks to poison the atmosphere of the talks as they did on July 29 and August 1 and 2, particularly by brutally driving and intimidating the victimized Chinese to storm the passes, the Vietnamese authorities can only make the problem more complicated and place new obstacles in the way of the settlement of the Sino-Vietnamese controversy on the Overseas Chinese question. The Vietnamese side should be held fully responsible for all the consequences arising therefrom.

PRC NEGOTIATORS REPORTED TO HAVE ARRIVED IN HANOI

OW031005Y Paris AFP in English 0956 GMT 3 Aug 78 OW

[Excerpt] Peking, 3 Aug (AFP)--The Chinese Government delegations charged with negotiating with Hanoi about Chinese refugees from Vietnam has been in the Vietnamese capital for several days, foreign visitors in Peking quoting Chinese officials said today.

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Chinese Peoples Foreign Affairs Institute Vice Chairman Ko Po-nieh revealed this to a French parliamentary delegation visiting the Chinese capital. The Chinese vice foreign minister leading the delegation arrived in Hanoi several days ago, Mr Ko said.

In China's view the aim of the talks was to achieve an overall settlement to the question of Chinese in Vietnam and the conditions of their return to China, observers recalled. Mr Ko did not name the vice foreign minister who will begin the talks Tuesday.

#### CAMBODIA'S SON SEN, MILITARY DELEGATION VISIT LUTA

OW021752Y Peking NCNA in English 1734 GMT 2 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Shenyang, 2 Aug (HSINHUA)--Son Sen, alternate Standing Committee member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kampuchea, deputy prime minister in charge of national defence and chairman of the General Staff Commission of the Kampuchean Revolutionary Army, and the military delegation of the Government of Democratic Kampuchea he is leading this afternoon arrived in Luta area by special plane from the base of the North China Sea Fleet of the PLA Navy. They were accompanied by Wang Shang-jung, deputy chief of the PLA General Staff.

The Kampuchean comrades-in-arms were welcomed at the airport by Hsieh Chen-hua, deputy commander of the PLA Shenyang units; Li Huang, secretary of the Liaoning provincial party committee and first secretary of the Luta City party committee, and Chang Huai-jui, commander of the Luta Garrison.

The Shenyang units gave a banquet this evening in honour of the delegation. In his speech at the banquet, Deputy Commander Hsieh Chen-hua extended a warm welcome to Deputy Prime Minister Son Sen and the members of the delegation on behalf of all commanders and fighters of the Shenyang units.

In his heartwarming speech at the banquet, Deputy Prime Minister Son Sen said: "Our delegation has come to China with an extremely happy feeling and brought to the Chinese People's Liberation Army and the Chinese people the most profound revolutionary friendship of the Revolutionary Army and people of Democratic Kampuchea. Our delegation were accorded a fraternal and comradely welcome in Peking, by the North China Sea Fleet and here in Luta. Particularly while we were in Peking, the Chinese people's wise leader Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and Vice-Chairman Teng Hsiao-ping met us and had cordial conversations with us on the further development and consolidation of the revolutionary unity and militant friendship between the two parties, two countries and two armies of Kampuchea and China. On behalf of the Communist Party of Kampuchea, the Government of Democratic Kampuchea and the Revolutionary Army, I express heartfelt thanks for this." He pointed out: "We will certainly defend the friendship between Kampuchea and China and will never allow any enemy to undermine it."

This afternoon, the Kampuchean comrades-in-arms visited a PLA Air Force unit and were warmly received by Sun Ching-hua, a leading member of the unit, and PLA men. The delegation also visited an air raid shelter in Lushun.

#### NEW PRC ENVOY PRESENTS CREDENTIALS TO THAI KING

OW021844Y Peking NCNA in English 1602 GMT 2 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Bangkok, 2 Aug (HSINHUA)--Chang Wei-lieh, newly-appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of China to the Kingdom of Thailand, presented his credentials to the King of Thailand Phumiphon Adunyadet at the Grand Palace here this afternoon.

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The king had friendly talks with the ambassador and hoped to have more cooperation between Thailand and China and further enhance the friendly relations between the two countries and peoples. Present on the occasion was Wong Phonnikon, deputy minister of foreign affairs. Ambassador Chang Wei-lieh arrived here on July 12 and was received on July 13 by Thai Foreign Minister Uppadit Pachariyangkun.

#### SOUTH ASIA

##### SRI LANKA CP (M-L) DENOUNCES SRV 'HOSTILE' ACTIONS

OWO21240Y Peking NCNA in English 1212 GMT 2 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Colombo, 2 Aug (HSINHUA)--The Sri Lanka Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist) issued a press statement recently condemning Vietnam's hostilities against China and its invasion of Kampuchea. The statement says: "China has all along opposed the aggression, subversion and control carried out by the two imperialist superpowers, especially by the Soviet Union which today has become very rapacious in its exploitation of various Third World countries." "It is very clear that the present persecution of the Chinese residents in Vietnam is a planned measure by the Vietnamese authorities in pursuance of their domestic and international needs," it points out.

The statement continues that Vietnam has deployed many divisions of its army to unbridledly invade Kampuchea, a Third World country which won its liberation not long ago. The Vietnamese charge that Cambodia invaded Vietnam is unfounded. The Cambodian troop strength is less than one tenth of the Vietnamese strength. Also it is well known that Vietnam for quite a long time cherished the idea of forming a so-called 'Indochina federation' which is nothing but annexation of the other Indochina countries including Cambodia," it adds.

It emphasizes that "Cambodia is a sovereign and independent state, the territorial integrity of which can never be violated by the Vietnamese authorities. Our party is especially happy that the Cambodian Communist Party and people were able to crush quite a number of Soviet-backed Vietnamese coup attempts aimed at toppling the Cambodian working class government." In conclusion, the statement demands that the Vietnamese authorities immediately cease its hostilities against China and its invasion of Kampuchea.

#### EUROPE

##### KENG PIAO, DELEGATION CONTINUE MALTA VISIT

Keng, Mintoff Meeting

OWO21638Y Peking NCNA in English 1540 GMT 2 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Valletta, Malta, 2 Aug (HSINHUA)--Keng Piao, vice-premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, held the second and last round of talks with Dom Mintoff, prime minister of the Republic of Malta, at Auberge de Castille, the prime minister's office, here yesterday evening.

The talks proceeded in a warm, cordial and friendly atmosphere. Attending the talks on the Maltese side were Lorry Sant, minister of works and sports; Wistin Abela, minister of development, energy, port and telecommunications; Danny Cremona, minister of industry, fisheries and agriculture; Edgar Mizzi, advocate general; Maurice Abela, permanent secretary of the Foreign Ministry; Albert Mizzi, chairman of Air Malta and Sea Malta; and Joe Forace, Maltese ambassador to China. Taking part on the Chinese side were Wu Ching-tung, director of the General Office of the State Council; Wang Hai-jung, vice-foreign minister; Sung Chih-kuang, assistant minister of foreign affairs; Cheng Chih-ping, Chinese ambassador to Malta and other members of the delegation.



## Delegation's Departure

OW022234Y Peking NCNA in English 2215 GMT 2 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Valletta, 2 Aug (HSINHUA)--Keng Piao, vice-premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, left Malta for home by special plane this afternoon, carrying with him the profound sentiments of friendship of the Maltese people for the Chinese people. His and his party's departure marked the end of a 5-day visit to this beautiful Mediterranean country.

The vice-premier and his party were given a warm send-off at the Luqa International Airport. After a military band played the national anthems of China and Malta, vice-premier Keng Piao reviewed a guard of honour in the company of Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Justice, Lands, Housing and Parliamentary Affairs Joseph Cassar.

Vice-Premier Keng Piao bade farewell to Maltese officials one after another. They were: Speaker of the House of Representatives Kalcidon Agius; Minister of Labour, Welfare and Culture Agatha Barbara; Minister of Finance, Customs and People's Financial Investments Joseph F. Abela; Minister of Works and Sports Lorry Sant; Minister of Development, Energy, Ports and Telecommunications Wistin Abela; Minister of Parastatal and People's Industries Freddie Micallef; Minister of Health and Environment Vincent Moran; Minister of Industry, Fisheries and Agriculture Danny Cremona; Minister of Education Philip Muscat; Permanent Secretary of the Foreign Ministry Maurice Abela; Chairman of Air Malta and Sea Malta Albert Mizzi; Ambassador to China Joseph L. Forace; and Advocate General Edgar Mizzi.

Vice-Premier Keng Piao issued a written farewell statement at the airport. He said: "Though our visit is brief, it is memorable. We came with a message of sincere friendship from the 800 million Chinese to the Maltese people, and we shall return laden with the profound sentiments of friendship of the Maltese people for the Chinese people." "Deep as the Mediterranean is, it is not as deep as the friendship between the Chinese and Maltese peoples. May this friendship grow stronger and develop daily," he said.

Keng Piao extended his heartfelt thanks to the Maltese Government and people for their warm hospitality. He said: "We saw with our own eyes what remarkable achievements the Maltese Government and people, under the leadership of Prime Minister Mintoff, have made in safeguarding national independence and state sovereignty, eradicating the remnants of colonial economy and developing an independent and dynamic national economy. Internationally, the Maltese Government has pursued a non-aligned policy, supported the national liberation movement, opposed hegemonism and the rivalry and expansion of the two superpowers in the Mediterranean region. It is concerned about the maintenance of the stability and security of the Mediterranean region. I would like to reiterate the Chinese Government's support to the above-mentioned policy of the Maltese Government."

"Our current visit has greatly deepened our mutual understanding and friendship. We are sure that, in the context of the common struggle of the Third World to unite and combat hegemonism and build our own countries, the friendship between our two peoples and the amicable cooperation between our two countries will grow in strength and develop further," the vice-premier concluded.

Leaving on the same plane with Vice-Premier Keng Piao was his wife Chao Lan-hsiang, as well as Wang Hai-jung, vice foreign minister, Sung Chih-kuang, assistant minister of foreign affairs, Sun Chun, deputy director of a bureau of the Ministry of Foreign Trade, and Kao Tsien-chung, deputy director of the Protocol Department of the Foreign Ministry. Seeing them off at the airport were Wu Ching-tung, director of the General Office of the State Council, Ambassador Cheng Chih-ping and other officials of the Chinese Embassy here, and representatives of the Chinese experts and students here.

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Earlier today, Maltese President and Mrs. Buttigieg took lunch together with Vice-Premier Keng Piao and his wife at San Anton Palace here. The hosts and guests had a cordial and friendly conversation.

Maltese Prime Minister Dom Mintoff called on Vice-Premier Keng Piao at the San Anton Palace this afternoon just a few hours before the vice-premier's departure. "I have come to say good-bye to you," Prime Minister Mintoff said to Vice-Premier Keng Piao, adding that the Maltese people cherish dear their friendship for the Chinese people. The prime minister requested Vice-Premier Keng Piao to convey his best regards to Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and to Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien. Prime Minister Mintoff and Vice-Premier Keng Piao embraced each other warmly.

#### WANG CHEN MEETS MALTESE NATIONALIST PARTY LEADER

OWO21756Y Peking NCNA in English 1552 GMT 2 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 2 Aug (HSINHUA)--Wang Chen, vice-premier of the State Council, met and had a friendly talk here this evening with Dr. Edward Fenech Adami, leader of the Nationalist Party of Malta, and his party.

Present were Hsieh Li, leading member, and Li Te-hua, deputy secretary general, of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs, and Chang I-chun, deputy director of the West European Affairs Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

#### BRITISH TRADE SECRETARY TO LEAD DELEGATION TO PRC

LD011041Y London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 1 Aug 78 p 15 LD

[Text] New openings for British industry and finance to help China's ambitious development plans will be explored by a 13-strong team of British businessmen next week in a delegation headed by Mr Dell, trade secretary.

The mission is regarded in Whitehall as the most important from Britain since the latest policy shifts to China sent politicians and businessmen hot foot behind the bamboo curtain.

The team will attempt to build on contracts already established through a sequence of two-way visits. The emphasis will be on civil projects but Mr Dell is prepared for further discussions about buying the Harrier jump jet.

Openings have been identified in aiding the reconstruction of the steel industry, further development of the mining industry and other key areas. More speculative avenues to be exploited include naval merchant ship orders and the role of consultants in aiding China's modernisation programme.

Bankers and a representative from the Export Credits Guarantee Department will look at the financing set-up. China has shown increasing signs of taking a more flexible approach to credit deals or "deferred payments" and says it is prepared to borrow from Britain and other Western banks.

Mr Dell hopes to reassure the Chinese authorities that Britain has overcome the problems that caused exports to drop over the last two years--a lack of competitiveness and problems over fixed-price contracts.

The team assembles in Hong Kong at the end of the week and leaves for China on Sunday for a week long visit. Britain is China's tenth biggest supplier.

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PRC ENVOY'S BANQUET HONORS ROMANIAN DELEGATION BACK FROM PRC

OWO21824Y Peking NCNA in English 1508 GMT 2 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Bucharest, 2 Aug (HSINHUA)--Chinese Ambassador to Romania Li Ting-chuan gave a banquet here yesterday in honour of the Romanian Government delegation, which just ended its visit to China. The delegation was led by Gheorghe Oprea, member of the Executive Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and first-deputy prime minister of Romania.

Among those present at the banquet were also Neculai Agachi, member of the Central Committee of the RCP and minister of metallurgical industry, Cornel Mihulecea, chairman of the State Committee of Atomic Energy, and Ambassador of the Romanian Foreign Ministry Vasile Sandru.

PRC FORESTRY DELEGATION LEAVES FOR AUSTRIA, ROMANIA

OWO30822Y Peking NCNA in English 0809 GMT 3 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 3 Aug (HSINHUA)--A 16-member Chinese forestry delegation with Lo Yu-chuan, vice-minister of agriculture and forestry and director of the Administrative Bureau of Forestry, as leader and Liu Kun, deputy director of the bureau, as deputy leader left here today to visit Austria and Romania.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by Chang Ken-sheng and Wang Chang-po, vice-ministers of agriculture and forestry, and Yang Chueh and Yang Yen-sen, deputy directors of the Administrative Bureau of Forestry. Also present were Austrian Ambassador to China Wilfried Gredler and Minister-Counsellor Ion Dorobantu of the Romanian Embassy here.

COAL INDUSTRY OFFICIAL FETES ROMANIAN MINING DELEGATION

OWO21706Y Peking NCNA in English 1529 GMT 2 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 2 Aug (HSINHUA)--Hsu Tsai-lien, Chinese vice-minister of coal industry, yesterday met and feted a Romanian mining experts delegation led by Dorin Dinescu, general manager of the Romanian Mining Import and Export Corporation.

Ion Dorobantu, minister-counsellor of the Romanian Embassy in China, was present on the occasion.

The 6-member delegation is on a study tour of China to strengthen the economic and technical cooperation in the coal industry between China and Romania. They are guests of the Ministry of Coal Industry.

PEOPLE'S DAILY CARRIES JOURNALISTS' REPORT ON EUROPE VISIT

OWO10150Y Peking NCNA in English 2011 GMT 31 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 31 Jul (HSINHUA)--The PEOPLE'S DAILY on July 29 carried an article entitled "Broad Prospects" written by a Chinese journalists delegation, which visited Finland, Sweden, Norway, Iceland and the Federal Republic of Germany from May 26 to July 3. It also visited West Berlin. The visitors found that there is a great interest in all the five countries in China's new "Long March" towards the modernization of its agriculture, industry, national defence and science and technology.



The Journalists' article states they were much impressed by the friendliness expressed towards the Chinese people wherever they went in the five countries. They found that many foreign friends were very anxious to learn in detail how China proposed to proceed with its four modernizations. Quite a number made kindly helpful suggestions, and the journalists were frequently congratulated on the good beginning the Chinese people had made towards the realization of the four modernizations.

The article says that many friends in the five countries they visited are of the same view: "China has good conditions for modernization at a swift pace." Some expressed this conviction after reviewing the economic developments of their own countries following the end of the Second World War.

The delegation visited the Volkswagen-Werk Ag in Wolfsburg, West Germany. Founded in 1938, this enterprise has many branches at home and abroad. It employs nearly 200,000 workers and is equipped to turn out more than 3 million cars a year. A leading member of the Volkswagen-Werk Ag told the Chinese delegation that their factories were severely damaged and almost in ruins at the end of the Second World War. Peace-time production started very slowly in 1945 and it was only possible to produce about 1,000 cars annually in 1949, production was speeded up and output increased quite rapidly in a few years.

In the well-known industrial city of Essen, in the Ruhr Valley, a friend recalled that at the end of the war, all industry in West Germany was on the verge of collapse, the economy was in a chaotic condition and the people were having a miserable time, but after 1948 the output of West German industry swiftly increased and soon surpassed that of Britain to become the number one economic power in Western Europe in 1961.

These friends pointed out to the visiting journalists that China has many advantages insofar as it is a country with a vast population and rich natural resources. Moreover, its present economic situation is much better than that faced by a number of West European countries after the war, so, they argued, it can be correctly claimed that it is possible for China to develop its economy at a higher speed.

The article in the PEOPLE'S DAILY holds that these views are not without ground. At the same time, it points out that economic developments of all these countries are not without setbacks. Economic crises, which frequently stop production, are a constant threat to the economy of these countries which they can not get rid of. Their reliance on foreign countries for raw materials and markets also creates an unsteady foundation for their economy. China has an advanced socialist system. After smashing the "gang of four," the people of the whole country are now working zealously. Under the correct leadership of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China led by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, the Chinese people are working as one man to build their country. This is the fundamental, essential condition ensuring that China will realize its modernization at a high speed.

The article then points out that during the delegation's visit to these five countries, the leading personnel of many enterprises expressed a desire to develop economic contacts with China. Some said that they would very much like to provide China with equipment and technological advice and thus cooperate with China in its four modernizations.

During their stay in Sweden, the Chinese journalists met many representatives of large enterprises who expressed the hope that economic relations and technical cooperation with China would be strengthened.

At the Office of the Central Association of Finnish Forest Industries, a friend, who had visited China over thirty times, told the delegation that China's economy was now in a new developing period and he was sure that trade contacts between the two countries would be further strengthened. He expressed the wish to visit China more frequently for this purpose. A friend in Bayer Ag, West Germany, who has already visited China fifteen times, also expressed very much the same desire.

Some Norwegian friends talked about their experience of utilizing foreign technology and capital. Norway's exploitation of the North Sea oil field was brought about in this way. Over the years, Norway has changed from an oil consumer country into an oil exporting country. It has added to its income and improved its economy by gradually building up its own oil industry.

The article also points out that the other four countries are also importing foreign advanced technology and utilizing foreign capital to speed up the development of their respective economic construction and science and technology. For instance, West Germany continues to develop its own science and technology while paying close attention to introduce foreign advanced technology. It expends more than 2 billion marks a year on the import of foreign technology.

The article states: "It is not fortuitous that many personnel in the economic circles of these five countries expressed great interest in the possibility of developing economic contacts with China. Some friends said that strengthening the contacts is both helpful to China and advantageous to their own economy. They are quite frank.

"When we visited a number of factories, we found that although they have the capacity to produce, many of them were not working to full capacity. They are unable to find markets for their products. Many Western countries are faced with this problem. And this problem also adversely affects capital investments. Huge funds are lying idle, while unemployment continues to increase. It is under such circumstances that some public personages in Western enterprises are concentrating their attention on the strengthening of economic contacts with China with its 800 million people and vast territory."

"Politically, men of vision in Western countries hope to see China grow strong soon," the article continues.

Quoting Franz Josef Strauss, the Chinese journalists delegation reports that during his conversation with the Chinese journalists, he pointed out: "China has a vast population and vast land. If its economy is strong, it will become an immense political force. If there are only two poles in the world, the Soviet Union and the United States, then the world will still be unstable. If China becomes strong, then the world will be more stable."

The director of the board of a big West German Enterprise made it even more explicit. He declared: "West Germany and China have a common, unreliable neighbour. It is necessary for us to strengthen our cooperation. China is not isolated. It has friends in West Germany and Europe. Economic contacts can develop between us in the process of your realization of the four modernizations. For the sake of our respective independence and the friendship between our two countries, we can provide you with knowhow and plants."

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The article concludes: "In the present international situation, China and West European countries are facing a common threat. China hopes to see a strong China. There are broad prospects for the development of economic contacts between the two sides."

#### FRENCH PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION ARRIVES IN PEKING

OW301201Y Paris AFP in English 1152 GMT 30 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 30 Jul (AFP)--A delegation of six French parliamentarians arrived here today for a two-week visit to China. The delegation, from the National Assembly's Committee on Cultural, Family and Social Affairs, was headed by committee Chairman Henry Berger. On arrival here, Mr Berger told AFP that the delegation would study China's sanitation, education and labour policies. The delegation was welcomed by Mr Ko Po-nieh, a vice-president of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs which invited the French deputies to visit China.

#### PEKING REPORTS ON FRENCH UNDERGROUND NUCLEAR TEST

OW290932Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1234 GMT 26 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 26 Jul--According to wire service reports, France has recently conducted a new underground nuclear test on the Pacific Island of Mururoa. This is France's first nuclear test in the Pacific in 1978. The French paper FIGARO says in a 24 July article: "Observers believe France has probably conducted its biggest underground nuclear blast. It was even bigger than its 1977 nuclear test, which was in the 3 megaton class."

The article says: Informed sources believe that the test of the the M-4 multiple warhead guided missile being developed by France has been successful and that French nuclear submarines will be equipped with these warheads beginning in 1985. The article continues: This test "forcefully testifies that our responsible people are determined to enhance the power of atomic warheads they already possess in spite of antimuclear forces." It has been reported that a spokesman of the French Ministry of National Defense neither confirmed nor denied this 22 July wire service report.

#### FRANCE EXPELS SOVIET DIPLOMAT FOR SPYING

OW010806Y Peking NCNA in English 0733 GMT 1 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Paris, 31 Jul (HSINHUA)--A Soviet diplomat, Deputy Military Attache of the Soviet Embassy Colonel Victor Penkov, has been expelled from France for spying, the French press reported today. Victor Penkov was caught in the act on July 13 and was interrogated later by the French counter-espionage authorities. After being declared "persona non grata," the Soviet diplomat left France on July 15.

The expelling of Soviet diplomats is not without precedent here. Five years ago, another deputy military attache of the Soviet Embassy, Lieutenant-Colonel Mironkine, had to leave France after he was arrested red-handed when he tried to steal an instrument from an aircraft exhibition.

#### FINNISH PAPER SCORES SOVIET TERRITORIAL INTRUSIONS

OW281304Y Peking NCNA in English 1235 GMT 28 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Helsinki, 27 Jul (HSINHUA)--The Soviet Union "doesn't care a farthing about the territorial integrity of other countries," says a Finnish paper, commenting on recent intrusions of Soviet ships into Norway's territorial water.

The paper, ETELA-SUOMEN SANOMAT, in an editorial yesterday, attaches great international significance to the Soviet intrusions, because, the paper says: They took place in an area vital to the military interests of both NATO and the Warsaw Pact. Since the intrusions followed each other, one is naturally led to think that they were a calculated course of action, the paper notes.

Doubt has also been aroused that the Soviet intrusions are a prelude to military reconnaissance, because they took place just before NATO's naval manoeuvres in that sea area, the paper adds. Such Soviet reconnaissance in Norwegian waters should be condemned, and Norway's apprehension over the matter is justified, the paper concludes.

#### SOVIET SHIP INVADES NORWEGIAN TERRITORIAL WATERS

OW281314Y Peking NCNA in English 1251 GMT 28 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Peking 27 Jul (HSINHUA)--The Norwegian Navy caught a Soviet ship operating illegally within the four-mile limit off the southern tip of Norway Monday night, according to a report from Oslo. This intrusion followed repeated violations of Norway's northern territorial waters by Soviet ships in the past few weeks.

Captain of the Soviet ship Zaraya said that it was a research vessel. It had entered the area to do sea bed research but dropped anchor because of an engine fault. The repairs would take four hours. The Soviet ship was bulging with highly advanced technical equipment when it was boarded by a Norwegian torpedo boat crew. A Norwegian engineer who boarded the ship said the engine repairs would take only one hour.

#### EEC-CEMA NEGOTIATIONS IN BRUSSELS END IN FAILURE

OW292155Y Peking NCNA in English 2032 GMT 29 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Peking 29 Jul (HSINHUA)--Negotiations at the level of experts on relations between the European Economic Community and the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance ended in failure in Brussels yesterday, according to reports from that city. Both parties failed to reach any "substantial agreement on the nature of their future relations," said REUTER.

Taking part in the four-day negotiations were the EEC delegation led by Roy Dorman, director-general for external relations of the EEC Commission, and the CEMA delegation headed by A. Velkov, deputy secretary of CEMA.

The basic difference between the two parties lay in the fact that the CEMA wanted to represent its members to sign a trade agreement with the EEC, while the EEC regarded the CEMA as a body without such authority. The EEC would only sign accords with individual CEMA countries and, nevertheless, considered that the two economic groupings could cooperate in the exchange of statistical data, and in the field of environmental and transport matters.

The negotiations at the level of experts were arranged when Wilhelm Haferkamp, member of the EEC Commission in charge of foreign affairs, met with CEMA Secretary Nikolai Fadeyev during his visit to Moscow at the end of last May. Haferkamp said at a press conference then that CEMA members were interested in signing trade accords individually with the EEC.



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#### ITALIAN YOUTH GROUPS BOYCOTT HAVANA YOUTH FESTIVAL

OW312144Y Peking NCNA in English 2040 GMT 31 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Rome, 30 Jul (HSINHUA)--A number of Italian youth organizations and organizations of African, Latin American and Greek students in Italy have decided at a recent round table meeting to boycott the World Youth Festival beginning in Havana on July 28. These organizations hold that the festival honours, in fact, the Soviet policy of external expansion and hegemony.

According to a report of the Italian paper IL POPOLO yesterday, the Italian youth organizations participating in the boycott include: the Youth Federation of the Republican Party of Italy, the Youth Movement of the Catholic Democratic Party, the Liberal Youth, the Youth Federation of the Italian Communist Party. In a message to the organizers of the festival, these organizations said: "We expose the hypocrisy of the so-called anti-imperialist and peace-promoting activities of the 11th World Youth Festival to be held in Havana. The aim of the planned activities of the ten-day festival is, in fact, to heap praises upon the Soviet policy of external expansion and hegemony."

The IL POPOLO report says: "The assessment of the political and military situation in the Horn of Africa and Moscow's social-imperialist acts in Africa are the common themes of the speeches delivered by representatives of the students' organizations of the African, Latin American and Greek students at the round table meeting." These speeches exposed "the attempt of the festival's organizers to dissimulate and whitewash the Soviet foreign policy," the report says.

#### MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA

##### CHAIRMAN HUA MEETS MALIAN GOVERNMENT DELEGATION

OW021342Y Peking NCNA in English 1321 GMT 2 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 2 Aug (HSINHUA)--Hua Kuo-feng, chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and premier of the State Council, this afternoon met with Alioune Blondin Beye, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation of Mali, Madame Beye and the members of the Malian Government delegation led by Minister Beye.

Chairman Hua extended a warm welcome to Mr. Beye, adding that China was the first country he had visited as foreign minister. Minister Beye thanked Chairman Hua for meeting them in spite of his heavy schedule and conveyed the friendly feelings of the Malian head of state Colonel Moussa Traore to Chairman Hua.

Chairman Hua expressed his thanks for this and said: "The 1973 visit to China by his excellency, head of state Traore has played a very good role in furthering the mutual understanding and friendship between the governments of our two countries and between the two peoples. At present, the relations between our two countries are developing very well. I believe that they will get increasingly better."

Chairman Hua asked Minister Beye to convey, upon his return home, the regards and best wishes of the Chinese Government, people and his own to the head of state Traore, other leaders of the Malian Government and people. The meeting proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. Malian ambassador to China Sinaly Thera was present on the occasion. Also present were Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua and others.

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VICE-PREMIER CHEN, DELEGATION CONTINUE SOMALIA VISIT

PRC-Somali Highway Project

OW311918Y Peking NCNA in English 1505 GMT 31 Jul 78 OW

[By NCNA correspondent Li Jen-i]

[Excerpts] Mogadiscio, 30 Jul (HSINHUA)--The recently completed Beletwene-Burao highway of Somalia stretches 970-kilometres from Beletwene in the south through the northeast and northwest via Garone to Burao, an important city in the north. This project was built with Chinese aid in accordance with an agreement between the governments of Somalia and China. On the eve of the official handing-over ceremony, this correspondent visited the highway, called the "artery" of the desert, for it passes through vast wasteland and deserts.

In the course of building, the workers and technicians of the two countries gave full attention to investigation and proceeded from local conditions, thus completing the project speedily, economically and with high quality. Apart from a central laboratory, each construction team along the line has its own one to provide necessary data. As a rule, they build a small experimental section before the construction work of each section began on a large-scale.

The late respected and beloved Premier Chou En-lai had attached great care to this project and given directives on the building of the road. The Somali Government has always given great attention and support to the construction work. Somali President Mohamed Siad Barre, Vice-President Hussein Culmie Afrah and many government ministries have made inspection tours of the construction site and expressed satisfaction at the progress and quality of the construction.

In the past few years, the Chinese technicians and workers had all along enjoyed their Somali friends' enthusiastic help in solving their difficulties. The Chinese technicians also energetically helped the Somali people along the route to overcome difficulties in their spare time.

Mohamed Ali Magan, chief engineer of the Somali Ministry of Public Works and chief officer in charge of the Beletwene-Burao highway project on the Somali side, told this correspondent: "I have realized from my own experience that the Chinese people are the most sincere friends of the Somali people. The friendship between Somalia and China will be enshrined forever in the hearts of the Somali people just like the Beletwene-Burao highway."

Dedication Ceremony

OW020104Y Peking NCNA in English 2120 GMT 1 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Mogadiscio, 1 Aug (HSINHUA)--A grand ceremony was held in Burao, Togdher region, northern Somalia, today to mark the completion of the 970-kilometre Beletwene-Burao highway which was built with Chinese aid.

Chen Mu-hua, leader of the Chinese Government delegation and vice-premier, accompanied by Somali Vice-President Ismail Ali Abokar, arrived at Burao by special plane at 13:30 hours today. Deputy leaders Pan Chi and Chang Pai-fa, vice-minister of communications and vice-minister in charge of the National Capital Construction Commission respectively, and Chang Shih-chieh, member of the delegation and Chinese ambassador to Somalia, as well as Mohamed Ismail Kahin, Somali ambassador to China, arrived by the same plane.

A festive mood prevailed at Burao City today. Waving the miniature national flags of Somalia and China and chanting in Chinese "warm welcome," thousands of local people waited for the arrival of the Chinese delegation. By the roadside stood placards inscribed with "Long live the friendship between Somalia and China."

The ceremony took place near the bridge. There stood the portraits of Somali President Mohamed Siad Barre and Chinese Chairman Hua Kuo-feng while the national flags of the two countries were fluttering in the breeze. Vice-Premier Chen Mu-hua and Vice-President Ismail Ali Abokar cut the ribbons for the opening to traffic of the highway and bridge.

Both the Somali vice-president and the Chinese vice-premier spoke. They warmly greeted the successful completion of the highway thanks to the common efforts of the technicians and workers of the two countries and wished that the long-standing friendship between Somalia and China would be further consolidated. Their speeches were punctuated by stormy applause. Thousands of people repeatedly shouted, "long live the friendship between Somalia and China." After their speeches, Ismail Ali Abokar and Chen Mu-hua signed on behalf of their governments a protocol for handing over the highway to the Somali Government.

Construction of the highway started in July, 1973. It was completed recently. In the past five years, the technical personnel and workers of Somalia and China worked together defying tropical heat, sand storms and other difficulties. The local people described the highway as "a road of friendship." Running through 5 regions, the highway has stood the tests of rainy seasons and has proved to be of good quality.

Accompanied by the Somali vice-president, the Chinese delegation left Burao for Hargeisa this afternoon to visit the Chinese-assisted Hargeisa water supply project. It was given a warm welcome by Somali and Chinese technical personnel and workers there.

#### Speech by Somali Vice President

OWO20114Y Peking NCNA in English 2148 GMT 1 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Mogadiscio, 1 Aug (HSINHUA)--"This valuable assistance will no doubt further deepen and cement the friendship between our two peoples," said Somali Vice-President Ismail Ali Abokar at the ceremony to mark the completion of the Chinese-aided Beletweyne-Burao highway in Burao, northern Somalia, today.

He pointed out that the successful completion of the highway will contribute to the economy of the country in various respects, such as promoting the link between the southern agricultural regions and the non-agricultural regions of central and northern Somalia, thus providing an incentive for the farmers to increase their produce to satisfy the demand of the consumer on the north. It facilitates livestock transportation to Berbera Port as well as to Mogadiscio Port.

During the construction of the highway project, he said, 2,500 Somali workers have been given training in various skills and this itself is a major contribution to the progress and development of this country. "The Chinese engineers and technicians have gained the trust and admiration of the Somali people through dedication to work and friendly cooperation," he said. "These achievements in our relations would have been impossible if our relations had not been based on the correct principles of full respect for sovereignty, non-interference in internal affairs, cooperation for peace and freedom for all," he stated.



He said in conclusion: "Please allow me to request you to kindly convey to the Chinese people, party and government and the wise leader Chairman Hua Kuo-feng the heartfelt gratitude and appreciation of the Somali people, party and government for your cooperation."

Speech by Chen Mu-hua

OWO20118Y Peking NCNA in English 2221 GMT 1 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Mogadiscio, 1 Aug (HSINHUA)--Chinese Vice-Premier Chen Mu-hua said at a ceremony in Burao, northern Somalia, marking the completion of the Beletweyne-Burao highway that "the Chinese Government will always cherish the friendship between our two peoples, and firmly support the Somali people in their just struggle to defend national independence and state sovereignty and combat imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism. We will continue to work for the consolidation and development of the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries."

"As a developing socialist country," Chen Mu-hua said, "China has limited economic strength and can only give modest assistance, commensurate with its abilities, to friendly Third World countries in fulfillment of its internationalist duties. Our late Premier Chou En-lai, on his visit to Somalia in 1964, announced the eight principles governing China's aid to other countries, the first of which states that the Chinese Government always bases itself on the principle of equality and mutual benefit in providing aid to other countries, and that it never regards such aid as a kind of unilateral aims but as something mutual. This is truly the case, for the Somali Government and people have always given encouragement and support to the Chinese Government and people who are engaged in socialist revolution and socialist construction. The Chinese Government and people are deeply grateful for this."

She said: "The Beletweyne-Burao highway, which runs through Somalia from north to south, is several hundred kilometres long. It could not have been completed without the solicitous concern of the leaders of our two countries and the joint efforts of our two governments. In the course of construction, President Siad Barre came personally to the work worksite to inspect and give instructions, visit the Chinese and Somali workers and technicians, attend to their problems and give them great encouragement. Our late Premier Chou En-lai, faithfully implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in foreign affairs, concerned himself deeply with the building of this highway and once instructed the designers that the construction of the highway should not take too long a time. Under the direct guidance of the Somali Government and with its forceful support, the workers, engineers and technicians of the two countries completed their task on schedule, meeting all specified requirements of quality and quantity."

"Here," Chen Mu-hua said, "I must not forget to mention the diligent and selfless efforts of the Chinese and Somali workers, engineers and technicians who worked on the project. Their footprints and their sweat cover every inch of this long highway. Braving the blistering sun and sand storms, they taught and learned from each other and worked shoulder to shoulder in building one bridge after another, and one culvert after another to give birth to this road of Sino-Somali friendship on the beautiful land of Somalia. It is a symbol of the unity and militant friendship between Chinese and Somali brothers. We are confident that this highway will play its due role in the development of Somalia's national economy and culture."

## First Round of Talks

OW022214Y Peking NCNA in English 2130 GMT 2 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Mogadiscio, 2 Aug (HSINHUA)--Chen Mu-hua, leader of the Chinese Government delegation and vice-premier of the State Council, held talks with Somali Vice-President Ismail Ali Abokar at the People's Hall here this afternoon. The talks proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

The two sides exchanged views on further strengthening the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries and other questions of common concern. Deputy leaders of the Chinese delegation Pan Chi, vice-minister of communications, and Chang Pai-fa, vice-minister of the Capital Construction Commission, and other members of the delegation participated in the talks. On the Somali side were Ahmed Hassan Musa, minister of agriculture; Ahmed Habib Ahmed, chairman of the State Planning Bureau of the Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party (SRSP); Ibrahim Meigag Samatar, chairman of the SRSP Bureau for Administration; Warsama Ali Farah, vice-chairman of the SRSP Foreign Relations Bureau; Mohamed Hawadle Madar, minister of public works; and Osman Jama Ali, minister of fisheries; and others.

Vice-Premier Chen Mu-hua and the Chinese delegation, accompanied by Somali Vice-Presidents Hussein Culmie Afrah and Ismail Ali Abokar, attended a soiree at the National Theatre here this evening. The Chinese Government delegation flew back here this morning after attending the inauguration ceremony of the Beletweyne-Burao highway and paying a visit to Hargeisa.

## NPC VICE CHAIRMAN TAN CHEN-LIN MEETS GAMBIAN JOURNALISTS

OW021814Y Peking NCNA in English 1503 GMT 2 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 2 Aug (HSINHUA)--Tan Chen-lin, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, met and had a cordial and friendly talk here this afternoon with the Gambian journalists delegation led by Landing Jallow Sonko, parliamentary secretary for information and tourism. Present were Chin Chuan, deputy chief-editor of the PEOPLE'S DAILY, Liu Ching-chih [0491 2417 0037], deputy director of the HSINHUA News Agency, Li Lien-ching, deputy director of the Central Broadcasting Administration, and Yen Hung-liang, deputy director of the Information Department of the Foreign Ministry.

While in China, the delegation visited Shanghai, Hangchow, Canton and Kueilin, and they had wide contact with their Chinese colleagues. They will soon leave Peking for home.

## PRC ECONOMIC-TRADE EXHIBITION CLOSES IN RWANDA

OW011924Y Peking NCNA in English 1535 GMT 1 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 1 Aug (HSINHUA)--The two-week economic and trade exhibition of the People's Republic of China closed in Kigali, capital of Rwanda on July 30, according to a report from that city. Since its opening, the exhibition received about 75,000 visitors from all over the country. Several ministers and other senior officials of the Rwandan Government visited the exhibition. Chinese films were shown at the exhibition to the warm welcome of the Rwandan audience.

On July 24, Rwandan Minister of Finance and Economy Denis Ntirugirimabazi gave a reception for the Chinese exhibition. Chinese delegation leader Mei Tsun and all members of the delegation attended the reception upon invitation. Also present on the occasion were: Minister of the Interior Alexis Kanyarengwe, Minister of Agriculture and Livestock Frederic Namurambaho, Minister of Public Works and Equipment Felicien Zakawazi, other high-ranking government officials and well-known personages in the industrial and commercial circles.

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On July 28 Chinese delegation leader Mei Tsun gave a dinner to thank the Rwandan Government and responsible officials of the departments concerned for their warm and friendly help.

#### VICE PREMIER KU MU RECEIVES MALDIVES HEALTH MINISTER

OW300918V Peking NCNA in English 0813 GMT 30 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 30 Jul (HSINHUA)--Vice-Premier Ku Mu met Moomina Ismail, minister of health of the Republic of Maldives, here this morning. The health minister is the first senior official of the Maldivian Government to visit China. The Chinese vice-premier had a cordial and friendly talk with her. Present on the occasion was Chiang I-chen, Chinese minister of public health.

#### Delegation's Departure

OW011818V Peking NCNA in English 1731 GMT 1 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 1 Aug (HSINHUA)--Moomina Ismail, minister of health of the Republic of Maldives, concluded her visit to China and left here for home by air today. Chiang I-chen, Chinese minister of public health, saw her off at the airport. The Maldivian minister of health visited Peking and Shanghai. While in Shanghai, she was honoured at a banquet given by Yang Kai, vice-chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Revolutionary Committee.

#### TANZANIA, ZAMBIA, PRC END TALKS ON TANZAM RAILWAY

OW010258V Peking NCNA in English 0225 GMT 1 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Dar es Salaam, 31 Jul (HSINHUA)--The government delegations of Tanzania, Zambia and China successfully concluded the present round of tripartite talks on the Tanzam Railway here this afternoon. They have achieved their expected objectives and made gratifying results after three days of joint endeavours and friendly consultations.

A protocol on the second phase of Tanzam Railway technical cooperation between the governments of Tanzania, Zambia and China, a protocol on technical cooperation for the Tanzam Railway training school between the three governments, and the minutes of talks on technical cooperation for Tanzam Railway were signed.

Participating in the talks were the Tanzanian delegation led by Minister of Communications and Transport Amir Jamal, the Zambian delegation led by Minister of Power, Transport and Communications Kingsley Chinkuli, and the Chinese delegation led by Li Ko, vice-minister for economic relations with foreign countries. The meeting was presided over by Tanzanian Minister Jamal who is also the chairman of the tripartite talks.

In their speeches at the closing session, the three delegation leaders highly praised the achievements of operation scored by the Tanzam Railway in the past two years. They also expressed the hope that the operation and management of the Tanzam Railway would be further improved.

At the opening session, N.B. Nyoni, general manager of the Tanzam Railway Authority, and Ku Chang-jen, leader of the Chinese railway expert team, delivered a two-year report (July 1976 to June 1978) on the operations and performance of the Tanzam Railway and a report on the work of technical cooperation for the Tanzam Railway respectively. Their reports cited a series of facts fully testifying that by virtue of the friendly cooperation between the governments and peoples of Tanzania, Zambia and China, the successful building of the Tanzam Railway has become a reality, and that they surely can run this railway well. The two reports were approved by the three delegations with applause.

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K. Chinkuli, chairman of the Tanzam Railway Council of Ministers, held a reception on the evening of July 29, the first day of the tripartite talks. The reception was attended by the three government delegations, Tanzanian high-ranking officials and representatives of the Chinese railway expert team. Chinese Ambassador to Tanzania Liu Chun was also present.

A warm atmosphere of friendship and unity prevailed at the reception. Tanzanian artists and dancers performed national songs and dances at the reception. The hosts and guests repeatedly proposed toasts to the further development of the relations of friendship and cooperation between the governments and peoples of the three countries.

CONGOLESE MILITARY ATTACHE GIVES RECEPTION IN PEKING

OW290824Y Peking NCNA in English 0815 GMT 29 Jul 78 CW

[Text] Peking, 29 Jul (HSINHUA)--Maj. Mathias Ferret, ground, naval and air attache of the Embassy of the People's Republic of the Congo to China, and his wife gave a reception at noon today on the occasion of the 12th anniversary of the founding of the Congolese National People's Army.

Among those present at the reception were Chih Hao-tien, deputy chief of General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; Mei Chia-sheng, deputy commander of the PLA Navy; Wang Ting-lieh, chief of staff of the PLA Air Force headquarters; and Shen Shao-hsing, deputy director of the Foreign Affairs Bureau of the national defence. Diplomatic envoys of a number of African countries to China and military attaches of the embassies of various countries in China were present. Congolese Ambassador to China Samba Oscar and his wife were also present.

PETROLEUM MINISTER CONCLUDES VISIT TO IRAN

OW020126Y Peking NCNA in English 2232 GMT 1 Aug 78 CW

[Text] Teheran, 1 Aug (HSINHUA)--Chinese Minister of Petroleum Industry Sung Chen-ming and his party left here for home by air this evening after a six-day friendly visit to Iran. Seeing them off at the airport were Hassan Ali Mehrian, deputy chairman of the board and deputy general managing director of the National Iranian Oil Company (NIOC), leading members of NIOC departments concerned and Chinese Ambassador to Iran Chiao Jo-yu.

This afternoon, Sung Chen-ming met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with Hushang Ansari, chairman of the board and general managing director of the NIOC. Earlier, the minister and his party visited the Teheran (oil) refinery and were warmly received by manager Karim Nezhand. Yesterday morning, the Chinese minister called on Mohammad Reza Amin, minister of industry and mines, and Taqi Tavakkoli, minister of power, separately.

Arrives in Peking

OW021822Y Peking NCNA in English 1506 GMT 2 Aug 78 CW

[Text] Peking, 2 Aug (HSINHUA)--The Chinese Government delegation headed by Sung Chen-ming, minister of petroleum industry, returned here by air today after attending Iraq's National Day celebrations and visiting Iran. They were greeted at the airport by Chang Wen-pin, vice-minister of petroleum industry, and Kung Ta-fei, assistant minister of foreign affairs. Also present were Issa Salman Hamid, Iraqi ambassador to China, and Mahmood Taghavi, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Iranian Embassy here.



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WANG PING-NAN FETES VISITING IRANIAN PRINCESS

OW312000Y Peking NCNA in English 1932 GMT 31 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 31 Jul (HSINHUA)--Wang Ping-nan, president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, gave a banquet here at noon today in honour of Her Imperial Highness Princess Mahnaz Zahedi, granddaughter of the shahanshah of Iran, and her party. They had a cordial conversation. Mahmood Taghavy, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Iranian Embassy here, was present. Prince Mahnaz Zahedi and her party arrived here yesterday for a friendly visit to China as guests of the host association.

SYRIAN PREMIER VISITS PRC PAVILION AT DAMASCUS FAIR

OW300930Y Peking NCNA in English 0729 GMT 30 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Damascus, 29 Jul (HSINHUA)--Muhammad 'Ali al-Halabi, Syrian premier, and Jamil Shayya, vice premier for economic affairs, visited the Chinese pavilion at the 25th Damascus International Fair this evening. They were accompanied by Minister for Economy and Foreign Trade Muhammad al-'Imrii and other Syrian officials. Accompanied by Chinese Ambassador to Syria Tsao Ko-chiang and head of the Chinese pavilion Sun Fang, Premier al-Halabi and other Syrian guests inspected the sections in the pavilion devoted to light industrial products, textiles, handicrafts and books.

YAR ENVOY HOSTS BANQUET FOR VISITING YEMENI DIGNITARY

OW021818Y Peking NCNA in English 1459 GMT 2 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 2 Aug (HSINHUA)--Ambassador of the Yemen Arab Republic to China Abdo Othman Mohamed gave a banquet here at noon today on the occasion of the Venerable Moufti Ahmed Mohamed Zabarah's visit to China.

Among the guests were Pai Shou-i, member of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; Chang Chieh, leading member of the China Islamic Association; Imam An Shih-wei, member of the Standing Committee of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference; Yang Chi, vice-president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries; and Chou Chueh, acting director of the West Asian and North African Affairs Department of Foreign Ministry.

Ambassador Othman and Chang Chieh proposed toasts at the banquet which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere to the constant development of the friendship between the people and Moslems of the two countries. The guests will soon leave China for home.

Meeting With Ulanfu

OW011616Y Peking NCNA in English 1530 GMT 1 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 1 Aug (HSINHUA)--Ulanfu, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of China, here this morning, met and had a cordial and friendly talk with Venerable Moufti Ahmed Mohamed Zabarah and his wife from the Yemen Arab Republic.

Ambassador of the Yemen Arab Republic to China Abdo Othman Mohamed and Mrs. Abdo Othman were present. Also present were Pai Shou-i, member of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, Yang Chi, vice-president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, and Chang Chieh, leading member of the China Islamic Association.

## HUANG CHEN ATTENDS PERUVIAN RECEPTION IN PEKING

OW281515Y Peking NCNA in English 1500 GMT 28 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 28 Jul (HSINHUA)--Alfred Ramos Suero, ambassador of the Republic of Peru to China, and his wife gave a reception at the embassy here this afternoon in celebration of the 157th anniversary of the national independence of Peru. Among the guests at the reception were Huang Chen, minister of culture; Chang Wen-chin, vice-minister of foreign affairs; Wang Jun-sheng, vice-minister of foreign trade; Shih Lin, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; Sun Hung-chen, deputy director of the General Logistics Department of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; Mu Ching, deputy director of the HSINHUA News Agency; and Huang Kuang, deputy secretary-general of the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee.

## METALLURGICAL GROUP LEAVES FOR NORTH AMERICAN TOUR

OW012312Y Peking NCNA in English 1957 GMT 1 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 1 Aug (HSINHUA)--A Chinese metallurgical and mining study group led by Hsu Chih, vice-president of the Chinese Society of Metals, left here by air today for Canada, U.S.A. and Mexico. They were seen off at the airport by Li Fei-ping, vice-minister of the metallurgical industry, and Liu Hsueh-hsin, vice-president of the Chinese Society of Metals. On hand also were R.H. Davidson, counsellor of the Canadian Embassy in China, and Philip T. Lincoln, first secretary of the U.S. Liaison Office in China.

## MEXICAN DAILY CLAIMS CUBA AGENT OF MOSCOW

OW011856Y Peking NCNA in English 1542 GMT 1 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Mexico City, 31 Jul (HSINHUA)--"Cuba is now only a non-aligned country in name in view of the definition of the non-aligned movement," says an article published in the Mexican daily EL HERALDO today.

Commenting on the denunciation by many non-aligned nations of Cuba's role in Africa and its "alignment with the Soviet Union," the article points out: "In fact it is no longer news that Cuba has been acting as Moscow's agent provocateur in international politics." "The Cuban Government's submission to the Kremlin is evident," the article adds. It goes on to say that "the Soviet policy is to make use of the Cubans to extend the Soviet sphere of activity, as what is taking place in Africa where Soviet interference, direct or through the Castroites, is mounting every day." Concluding, the article says: "Very few people now believe in the good will of Fidel Castro who has turned the Cubans into a shock force to serve Soviet imperialism."

## REPORTAGE ON REGIONAL PLA ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION

OW020856Y [Editorial report OW/HK] The following PRC regional transmitters have carried reports on this year's Army Day celebrations.

## East Region

Hangchow Chekiang Provincial Service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT on 1 August carries a report on an evening gathering held by soldiers and civilians in Chekiang Province and Hangchow Municipality on 31 July to celebrate the 51st anniversary of the founding of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

According to the report, "the soldiers and civilians pledged to closely follow wise leader Chairman Hua and contribute to the fulfillment of the general task for the new period." "Attending the gathering were responsible personnel of the party and revolutionary committees of Chekiang and Hangchow, including Tieh Ying, (Chan Wei-ping), Chen Wei-ta, Wang Fang, (Lo Huan-chin), Wang Yao-ting, Chai Hsi-wu, (Yang I-fu), Chou Feng, and (Chang Chieh-ting), Mei Sung-lin and Shen Chu-yun, alternate members of the party Central Committee now in Hangchow; and (Liu Feng-yun), Hsia Chi, Yang Chi-lin, (Sun Chao-chu), Shang An-ping, (Tiao Yun), (Su Cheng-chi), (Hsu Fang) and (Sung Chih-min), responsible personnel of the Chekiang Military District. The gathering was also attended by responsible personnel of the three PLA services stationed in Hangchow and representatives of the Hard-Bone 6th Company, the provincial and municipal CPPCC committees, [words indistinct], commanders and fighters of the three PLA services stationed in Chekiang, families of revolutionary martyrs and servicemen, demobilized servicemen and disabled servicemen, totaling 1,000 persons."

Nanking Kiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin at 1030 GMT on 1 August carries a report on a gathering held by the Kiangsu Provincial Revolutionary Committee, the Nanking PLA units, Kiangsu Military District and the Nanking Municipal Revolutionary Committee on 1 August to celebrate the PLA's founding, with over 3,000 persons attending.

According to the report, the Kiangsu Provincial Revolutionary Committee recently issued a special circular calling on all localities to celebrate Army Day by launching various types of activities. PLA cadres and fighters, the radio says, pledged to grasp the key link and run the army well, prepare to fight and support the fulfillment of the general task for the new period.

The report says: "Attending the gathering were responsible personnel of the Kiangsu Provincial CCP Committee and Revolutionary Committee, including Hsu Chia-tun, Hu Hung, Chou Tse, (?Chu Chiang), Liu Lin, Hsu Fen-heng, Chang Chung-liang and Wang Chao-chuan; responsible personnel of the Nanking PLA units, the leading organ of the Nanking PLA units, all services and arms and military academies and schools stationed in Nanking and the Kiangsu Military District, including Liao Han-sheng, Teng Yueh, Chou Chun-lin, Liao Jung-piao, (Huang Chen-tang), Sun Kuo-chu; and responsible personnel of the Nanking municipal CCP and revolutionary committees, including Wang Chu-in, Chou Kuo-fan, Hua Tzu-chuan, (Huang Chen), Hsu Pin, Sun I-san, (Liu Feng), Hu Liang-chieh, (Lu Yu) and (Yang Chih).

Shanghai City Service in Mandarin at 0000 GMT on 2 August transmits a report on a soldier-civilian gathering held by the Shanghai party and revolutionary committees on 31 July to celebrate the 51st PLA founding anniversary.



According to the report, 1,600 persons attended the meeting, including Peng Chung, Yen Yu-min, Wang I-ping, Han Chei, Chen Chin-hua, Chao Hsing-chih, Yang Fu-chen and Yang Kai, responsible personnel of the Shanghai municipal party and revolutionary committees; (Kuang Tze-chan), president of the Shanghai Municipal Higher People's Court; Nieh Feng-chih, Tu Ping, Chang Hsi-chin, Hsiang Shou-chih, Wu Shih-hung, Liu Chang-i and (Hu Ta-jung), responsible personnel of the Nanking PLA units who are in Shanghai; (Huang Chung-hsueh), responsible person of the PLA East Sea Fleet; and other responsible personnel of the three PLA services stationed in Shanghai.

During the celebrations, the report says, the commanders and fighters of PLA units stationed in Shanghai conscientiously studied the important documents of the All-Army Political Work Conference and pledged to carry forward the army's fine tradition of observing discipline and cherishing the people. The radio says work teams have been sent to various units to examine their progress in these areas.

Foochow Fukien Provincial Service in Mandarin at 0300 GMT on 2 August reports that the Fukien Provincial Revolutionary Committee and the Foochow Municipal Revolutionary Committee held a soiree in the provincial gymnasium on 31 July to celebrate the 51st Army Day. Attending the soiree were 4,000 people including representatives of commanders and fighters of the three services of the PLA units stationed on the Fukien front, representatives of workers and peasants, representatives of families of martyrs and armymen, representatives of demobilized soldiers and Taiwan compatriots and representatives of people of all walks of life. Also attending the soiree were leading comrades of the Fukien provincial CCP and revolutionary committees, leading comrades of the PLA units stationed on the Fukien front, vice chairmen of the provincial CPPCC committee and leading comrades of the Foochow municipal CCP and revolutionary committees.

#### Central-South Region

Nanning Kwangsi Chuang Regional Service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT on 1 August reports that the armymen and people of Nanning Municipality held a literature and art soiree in the Nanning Theater on 31 July to celebrate Army Day. Attending the soiree were Chiao Hsiao-kuang, Liu Chung-kuei, Chin Ying-chi, Chao Mao-hsun, Hsiao Han, Shu Chi-hai, Liao Wei-hsiung, Liao Sheng-tung, Tseng Chun-sheng, (Lo Li-pin), (Li Ying-tan), (Chen An), (Wang Han-wen), Lu Yu-kun, and (Chen Kang), responsible comrades of the Kwangsi Chuang regional CCP and revolutionary committees, the Kwangsi Regional Military District and the PLA units stationed in Nanning. Over 1,700 people attended the soiree including representatives of cadres and fighters of the regional military district and the PLA units stationed in Nanning, representatives of heroes and models, representatives of militiamen, representatives of veteran armymen and veteran cadres, representatives of families of martyrs and armymen, representatives of demobilized soldiers and representatives of people of all walks of life.

Canton Kwangtung Provincial Service in Mandarin at 0430 GMT on 1 August says that Hsi Chung-hsun, second secretary of the Kwangtung Provincial CCP Committee and vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, and Wang Ning, Standing Committee member of the provincial CCP committee and vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, attended an army-government symposium in Swatow Prefecture on 30 July to mark Army Day. Hsi Chung-hsun extended greetings and regards to the PLA commanders and fighters at the symposium and encouraged them to closely follow Chairman Hua on the Long March, to persist in grasping the key link of class struggle and bringing about great order in the army and to render new meritorious services in defending and building the socialist motherland.

Wuhan Hupeh Provincial Service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT on 2 August notes that a number of responsible comrades of the Hupeh Provincial CCP Committee celebrated Army Day with the armymen and people in various parts of Hupeh. "These comrades included Chen Pi-hsien, second secretary of the provincial CCP Committee and first vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, who is guiding the work of resisting drought and crash reaping and sowing in Hsiangyang Prefecture; (Jen Chung-lin), deputy secretary of the provincial CCP committee, and (Li Wei), member of the Standing Committee of the provincial CCP committee and vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, who are also engaged in this work in Hsiangyang Prefecture; Han Ning-fu, secretary of the provincial CCP committee and vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, who is doing this work in Huangkang Prefecture; (Wang Chun), deputy secretary of the provincial CCP committee, who is carrying out this work in Hsiaokan Prefecture; Jao Hsing-li, member of the Standing Committee of the provincial CCP committee, who is undertaking this task in Chingchou Prefecture; and Chiao Te-hsiu, member of the Standing Committee of the provincial CCP committee, who is engaged in this work in Yunyang Prefecture."

#### Southwest Region

Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin at 1330 GMT on 1 August reports that the Yunnan provincial CCP and revolutionary committees and the Kunming PLA units jointly held a literature and art soiree on 31 July to celebrate the 51st Army Day. Attending the soiree were An Ping-sheng, first secretary of the Yunnan Provincial CCP Committee, chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee and first political commissar of the Kunming PLA units; Wang Pi-cheng, secretary of the provincial CCP committee, vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee and commander of the Kunming PLA units; Chang Chih-hsiu, secretary of the provincial CCP committee, vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee and deputy commander of the Kunming PLA units; Chao Tseng-i and Hsueh Tao, deputy secretaries of the provincial CCP committee; Li Ko-chung, Sun Kan-ching and Shih Ching-pan, leading comrades of the Kunming PLA units; Liang Wen-ying, Chao Hsueh-chuan and Li Yuan, members of the Standing Committee of the provincial CCP committee. Also present were: Wu Chih-yuan, Wu Tso-min, Liu Pi-yun, Li Wo-ju, Wang Shao-yen, Lung Tse-hui, Chang Tzu-chai, Chen Fang, Chu Chung-hsiang, Li Ho-tsai and Tao Tung-ting, vice chairmen of the provincial CPPCC committee; and Wang Shih-chao, first secretary of the Kunming Municipal CCP Committee and chairman of the municipal revolutionary committee. Over 1,000 people attended the soiree. An Ping-sheng, Wang Pi-cheng, Chang Chih-hsiu and other leading comrades received combat heroes of the Kunming PLA units, representatives of families of martyrs and armymen and representatives of demobilized armymen prior to the opening of the Soiree.

Kweiyang Kweichow Provincial Service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT on 2 August reports that a gala party was held on 31 July to mark Army Day. The party was held at four sites, with the central site at the hall of the Kweichow Provincial CCP Committee. Representatives of commanders and fighters of the Kweichow Military District, the Kweiyang Garrison and the various PLA units stationed in Kweiyang as well as representatives of various circles, 5,000 people in all, attended. Leading comrades of the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees, the Kweichow Military District, the Kweichow Provincial CPPCC Committee, the Kweiyang municipal CCP and revolutionary committees, the Kweiyang Garrison, the Kweiyang Municipal CPPCC Committee and various PLA units stationed in Kweiyang participated at the central site. Various other provincial and municipal leaders also attended. At 1900, provincial and municipal leaders received the representatives in the lounge of the hall of the Kweichow Provincial Revolutionary Committee.

On behalf of the provincial and municipal CCP and revolutionary committees and the provincial and municipal CPPCC committees, Wang Chen-chiang, vice chairman of the Kweichow Provincial Revolutionary Committee, extended greetings to the commanders and fighters of the Kweichow Military District, the Kweiyang Garrison and the various PLA units stationed in Kweiyang.

In the same newscast, the radio also notes that the commanders and fighters of the Kweichow Military District and the militia have conducted various activities to mark Army Day. The Kweichow Military District held a celebration rally on the afternoon of 1 August attended by leading comrades of the Kweichow Military District, office cadres, various PLA units stationed in Kweiyang, various other PLA units participating in the military district's military skills competition and militiamen, 1,500 people in all, Chang Chung, commander of the Kweichow Military District, made a report.

#### North Region

Shihchiachuang Hopei Provincial Service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT on 1 August carries a report on a 2,000-strong gathering in Shihchiachuang on 31 July to celebrate Army Day.

According to the report, "attending the gathering were Liu Tzu-hou, Ma Hui, Lu Yu-lan, Kuo Chih, Yin Che, Chang Cheng-hsien and Yeh Tsung-tai, responsible personnel of the provincial party and revolutionary committees; responsible comrades of the PLA units, military academies and schools stationed in Shihchiachuang; responsible comrades of the party committees of Shihchiachuang Prefecture and municipality; responsible personnel of all departments under provincial party and revolutionary committees; responsible personnel of the provincial CPPCC committee and mass organizations; and representatives of combat heroes of PLA units stationed in Shihchiachuang, model workers, advanced workers, militiamen, families of revolutionary martyrs and soldiers, retired Red Army fighters, disabled soldiers, demobilized soldiers, people of minority nationalities, returned Overseas Chinese and Taiwan compatriots."

According to the radio, Comrade Kuo Chih, deputy secretary of the Hopei Provincial CCP Committee and vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, spoke at the gathering. After hailing the excellent situation in Hopei, Comrade Kuo Chih called for greater vigilance against complacency and for still greater efforts in studying. He said, according to the radio, "We must conscientiously improve the work style of the cadres, further promote the movement to learn from the PLA and strengthen the revolutionization of our leading groups. We must further promote activities that support the army, continue to strengthen army-people and army-government unity and do a good job of supporting the army."

Huhehot Inner Mongolia Regional Service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT on 1 August transmits a report on a soldier-civilian gathering held by the revolutionary committees of Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region and Huhehot Municipality on 31 July to celebrate the PLA's founding anniversary.

According to the report, attending the gathering were Chou Hui, second secretary of the regional party committee and vice chairman of the regional revolutionary committee; Wang To, secretary of the regional party committee and vice chairman of the regional revolutionary committee; Wu En and Chang Peng-tu, vice chairmen of the regional revolutionary committees; Tsai Ying, (Wang Hou), (Ti-ta-la), and (Tung Ju-chiang) deputy commanders of the Inner Mongolia Military Districts; (Lo Kuang) and (Li Chang-ho), deputy political commissars of the Inner Mongolia Military District; Wang Tsai-tien and Sun Lan-feng, vice chairmen of the regional CPPCC committee; Chu Ho, secretary of the Huhehot municipal party committee; and other leading party-government-army cadres in Huhehot.

## Northeast Region

Harbin Heilungkiang Provincial Service in Mandarin at 2200 GMT on 31 July transmits a report on an army-civilian gathering held on 31 July to celebrate Army Day.

According to the radio, Comrade Li Te-sheng, member of the Political Bureau of the CCP Central Committee and commander of the Shenyang PLA units, attended the gathering. Also attending the gathering, the radio reports, were leading comrades of the provincial and municipal party and revolutionary committees, including Li Li-an, Li Chien-pai, Chen Chien-fei, Kuan Chou, Lu Kuang, Wen Min-sheng, Hsu Yung-chih, Chao Kuo-chiang, Liang Yen-te, Chang Ting, Hsu Feng-tu, also present were Chao Hsing-yuan, Hsia Kuang-ya, An Huai, Wang Chung-chun, (Yao Hsi-hung), (Ke Keng-yuan) and Chi Cheng-hua), leading comrades of the Heilungkiang Military District and the PLA units stationed in Harbin; Li Hsi-ming, vice minister of water conservancy and power and Tsung Hsi-yun; vice chairman of the Kirin Provincial Revolutionary Committee.

According to the report, the gathering was presided over by Comrade Li Chien-pai, secretary of the Heilungkiang provincial party committee, first secretary of the Harbin Municipal Party committee and chairman of the municipal revolutionary committee. The radio says Comrade Chen Chien-fei, secretary of the Heilungkiang provincial party committee and vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, and Comrade Wang Chung-chun, deputy commander of Heilungkiang Military District, gave speeches at the gathering. On behalf of 32 million people of all nationalities in Heilungkiang, the radio says, they extended warmest greetings to the PLA and all commanders and fighters of PLA units stationed in Heilungkiang, and called for greater efforts to strengthen army-government and army-people unity, further strengthen army-civilian joint defense, build Heilungkiang into a bastion in the struggle against revisionism and contribute to the fulfillment of the general task for the new period.

## Northwest Region

Urumchi Sinkiang Regional Service in Mandarin at 1300 GMT on 1 August carried a report on a grand soldier-civilian gathering held by the Sinkiang Regional Revolutionary Committee, the Sinkiang PLA units and the Urumchi Municipal Revolutionary Committee on the evening of 31 July to warmly celebrate the 51st anniversary of the founding of the PLA.

According to the radio's report, "Attending the gathering were leading party and government comrades of the region and responsible persons of the Sinkiang PLA units and the Urumchi Municipality including Wang Feng, Chou Jen-shan, Ssu-ma-i Al-mai-ti, Sung Chih-ho, Chang shih-kung, Tieh-mulerh Ta-wa-mai-ti, Cheng San-sheng, Li Yun-ho, Tan Yu-lin, Chang Chieh-cheng, Wei Yu-chu, Tsao-ta-no-fu, (Ai-ko-to-fu-ha-ssu-mu), Hsiung Huang, (Li Ching-hsuan), Ma Sen, Yang ko, (Tan Chin-tsao), (Hou Liang), Li Chia-yu, (Li Kuang), (Tien Chung) and (Ying Ko-pai)."

"Also attending the get-together," the radio says, "were leading comrades of the leading organs of the Sinkiang PLA units and of the CPPCC Sinkiang Regional Committee; those of the regional Trade Union Council, the Preparation Committee for the Regional Poor and Lower-middle Peasants Association, the regional CYL committee and the regional Women's Federation; as well as those of the various departments, commissions, offices and bureaus under the regional party and revolutionary committees." There were no speeches reported by the radio.



Sining Tsinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin at 1430 GMT on 1 August reports on a meeting held by the Tsinghai Provincial Revolutionary Committee, the Tsinghai Provincial Military District, the Sining Municipal Revolutionary Committee and the Sining Garrison District on the evening of 31 August in Sining to celebrate the PLA's founding anniversary.

According to the report, "attending the meeting were leading party, government and army comrades of both Tsinghai Province and Sining Municipality and leading comrades of the PLA units stationed in Tsinghai including Tan Chi-lung, Yang Yen, (Liang Pu-ting), Chao Hai-feng, Hsi-hou-pa, Sung Lin, Ma Wan-li, Shen Ling, (Shang Chih-tien), (Wang Tung-tien), (Wang Wen-ying), (Liu Tzu-chi), (Su Tan-shen), (Hsu Ko-lin), (Chiao Chien-hua), (Chang Yueh), Han I-min, (An Chun-min), (Li Kuang-jung), (Li Hsueh-jui), (Li Chen-hou) and (Chang Chih-ching)." The radio gives no reports of speeches at the meeting.

Lanchow Kansu Provincial Service in Mandarin at 1300 GMT on 1 August notes that the Kansu Provincial Revolutionary Committee and the Lanchow Municipal Revolutionary Committee held a festive army-people get-together on the previous evening to celebrate Army Day. Attending the soiree were Sung Ping, first secretary of the Kansu Provincial CCP Committee; Hsiao Hua, first political commissar of the Lanchow PLA units, and other responsible comrades of the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees, the Lanchow PLA units, the provincial military district and the Lanchow municipal CCP and revolutionary committees.

#### PEOPLE'S DAILY ON CHOU EN-LAI'S MILITARY EXPERIENCE

OWO21334Y Peking NCNA in English 1259 GMT 2 Aug 78 OW

[Chou En-lai--Faithful Adherent to Chairman Mao's Military Thought--NCNA headline]

[Text] Peking, 2 Aug (HSINHUA)--An article on Chou En-lai written by the theoretical group of the Academy of Military Science of the People's Liberation Army has been reprinted from the PEOPLE'S DAILY in newspapers all over the country. It praises Chou En-lai as a great proletarian military strategist who organized and led the Nanchang uprising of August 1, 1927, and made outstanding contributions to the growth of a people's army in China.

"The history of the Chinese People's Liberation Army over the past 51 years," the article says, "is a grand epic of growth from a small and weak army to a big and strong one which, under the banner of Mao Tsetung, has repeatedly beat back interference by erroneous lines and repeatedly defeated powerful enemies at home and from abroad. Every chapter in this great historical endeavor bears the imprint of painstaking efforts by our esteemed and beloved Comrade Chou En-lai and shines with the radiance of his ideas." A summary of the article follows:

Comrade Chou En-lai was one of the earliest great revolutionaries in the Chinese Communist Party to recognize the importance of armed struggle and engage in military activities. During the first revolutionary civil war period (1924-27), he held various military posts. He applied the fundamental Marxist principle of violent revolution to the Chinese revolution, emphasized party leadership over military work, paid great attention to political work in the army and established its political work system. He initiated the system of party representatives and political departments in the Whampoa Military Academy and the National Revolutionary Army in the light of Lenin's experience in founding the Red Army.

He worked for the formation of Communist Party and socialist youth league organizations and political work by their members to spread the party's influence and win over and remould the old army. Through his activities, Chou En-lai showed outstanding military talent and trained a large number of military personnel for the Chinese revolution.

All this was preparation for the party's independent leadership over armed struggle. The political work system initiated by Comrade Chou En-lai provided valuable experience for such work in the People's Army, and won high praise from Chairman Mao Tsetung.

The Nanchang uprising in 1927, which Comrade Chou En-lai led and commanded, marked the beginning of our party's independent leadership over armed struggle and of the founding of the Revolutionary Army. By firing the first salvo against the Kuomintang reactionaries, the uprising raised the banner of armed struggle for the whole party and the people of the whole country.

Comrade Chou En-lai paid special attention to establishing absolute party leadership over the army. Through his long years of practice, he recognized that Comrade Mao Tsetung represented the correct direction for the Communist Party of China, that his line was that for the Chinese Bolsheviks. This explains why from then until his death, Comrade Chou En-lai insisted that the party's supreme interest was represented by upholding and safeguarding Chairman Mao's leading position in the army. Toward this end, Chou En-lai waged unswerving struggles against all conspirators and careerists who opposed the party and attempted to usurp leadership over the army, including the struggles against Wang Ming's opportunist lines and Chang Kuo-tao's splittism and flightism between 1931 and 1935.

After nationwide liberation in 1949, Comrade Chou En-lai struggled against Kao Kang's opposition to party leadership over the army and against Peng Te-huai's attempt to abolish the system of political commissars and weaken political work in the army. During the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, Lin Piao and the gang of four praised the reactionary slogans "drag out the small handful in the army" and "drag out the bourgeoisie in the army" in a bid to disrupt the army and seize the power in it. When Lin Piao and the gang of four were still in high posts and ran wild for a while, Comrade Chou En-lai waged a complicated and acute struggle against them. Lin Piao's anti-party group claimed that the Chinese People's Liberation Army was "directly commanded" by Lin Piao; Chou En-lai repeatedly stressed that Chairman Mao was supreme commander of the army, insisting that reports must be made to Chairman Mao for instructions on all major questions concerning the army. After the second plenary session of the 9th Central Committee of the Party, on Chairman Mao's instructions, Chou En-lai presided over the meetings to expose and criticize Lin Piao's sworn followers, and dispatched cadres to take back from them that portion of power they had usurped in the army. In smashing the counterrevolutionary coup d'etat planned by Lin Piao, Comrade Chou En-lai was in the commanding position, ensuring that the authority to command and dispatch troops was under absolute control by the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao, and thus avoiding a catastrophe for the party, the nation and the army. The gang of four also played tricks to seize power over the army. It was Comrade Chou En-lai who stopped them from poking their noses into the army and frustrated their scheme.

Comrade Chou En-lai creatively applied the strategic principles on people's warfare formulated by Chairman Mao in leading the Chinese people in revolutionary wars and made tremendous contributions to the winning of these wars.

In September 1948, the war of liberation entered the stage of strategically decisive battles. Comrade Chou En-lai showed his brilliant military talent when he was given the extremely arduous and heavy work of organization, helping Chairman Mao direct the military operations of the People's Liberation Army. He took part in the making of a series of strategic decisions and plans for the various campaigns and drafted many of the important combat orders and instructions. More than twenty cables on the Liaohsi-Shenyang, Peiping-Tientsin and Huai-Hai campaigns were drafted by Chou En-lai. Giving detailed instructions on the disposition of troops, battle command and replacements for troops and war materials.

The Chiang Kai-shek troops attempted a surprise attack in October 1948 on the Shihchia-chuang area where Chairman Mao and the party Central Committee were stationed at the time. As enemy troops were moving southward along the Peiping-Hankow Railway early on the morning of October 27, Comrade Chou En-lai wrote to Chairman Mao at four thirty, again at six and the third time at seven, to keep him informed about the arrangements for the PLA. Thanks to the carefully-planned arrangements made by Comrade Chou En-lai in accordance with Chairman Mao's instructions, the Northern China Field Army and the militia and civilians along the section of the railway between Shihchianchuang and Paoting were promptly mobilized to drive the enemy troops back north of Paoting, thus smashing Chiang Kai-shek's attempt.

During the war to resist U.S. aggression and aid to Korea, Comrade Chou En-lai was given the heavy task of organizing the Chinese People's Volunteers to fight outside the country and of organizing the people of the whole country to support the war. He gave a series of instructions to the volunteers on how to apply Chairman Mao's military concepts and combat principles and made arrangements for replacements of troops, the production of arms, transport and logistic support.

Comrade Chou En-lai also did large amount of work to strengthen the revolutionization and modernization of the People's Liberation Army. He gave instructions and made arrangements on questions ranging from the transfer of cadres and political and ideological work in the army to arms and equipment, military training and work style.

#### RED FLAG PRAISES POLITICAL DEPARTMENT'S LO JUNG-HUAN

OW021651V Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1330 GMT 29 Jul 78 OW

[Article by theoretical study group of the General Political Department of the PLA: "Our Good Director Comrade Lo Jung-huan of the General Political Department;" published in RED FLAG No. 8, 1978; Peking Domestic Service in Mandarin at 2230 GMT on 2 August reports that article also published in 3 August PEOPLE'S DAILY]

[Text] Peking, 29 Jul--At the recent Army Political Work Conference our esteemed and beloved Vice Chairman Yeh pointed out: "Comrade Lo Jung-huan made important contributions to our army political work. He was a good director of the General Political Department as well as an example for us to learn from." Learning from Comrade Lo Jung-huan's brilliant achievements is of great importance in comprehensively and correctly understanding Chairman Mao's theory and instructions on political work, in displaying the fine traditions of political work under the new historical conditions, in increasing our army's fighting strength and in realizing the general task for the new period set by the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua.

Comrade Lo Jung-huan was the student and close comrade in arms of our great leader and teacher Chairman Mao. He was also a great fighter for the Chinese people, an outstanding proletarian revolutionary, our party's military expert and one of the excellent leaders of our army. He held aloft the great banner of Chairman Mao, faithfully followed Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, and made outstanding contributions to our country's new democratic revolution, socialist revolution and construction, and to building and developing our party's proletarian army, especially in our army's political work. He had a firm and clear-cut stand and a Red heart of complete dedication. He was open and aboveboard, brave, struggled hard, sought truth from facts, maintained ties with the masses, and devoted his whole life to the cause of communism. He was respected and loved by the whole party, army and the people of the entire country.

During his entire revolutionary life Comrade Lo Jung-huan devoted most of his time and energy to our army's political work. During the Autumn Harvest Uprising and the early period of our army's growth, he took part in the reorganization of our army at Sanwan and in the Kutien conference under the direct leadership of Chairman Mao. In both his first post of company party representative and his later post of director of the General Political Department, he always followed Chairman Mao's concept of army building and constantly improved and developed our army's political work in the course of practice. He embodied the fine qualities, traditions and work style of our army's political work.

1. Comrade Lo Jung-huan persistently stood on the side of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. He struggled indomitably against the "left" and right opportunist lines and the bourgeois military line regardless of the situation--during the revolutionary war years, during the period of socialist revolution and construction, and during the struggle between the two lines within the party. After Comrade Lo Jung-huan died, Chairman Mao said at a conference of the Standing Committee of the party Central Committee Politburo: Comrade Lo Jung-huan has died. It is not easy for a person to be loyal to the party for scores of years on end!

This was our great leader's high evaluation of Comrade Lo Jung-huan.

Our army entered a new period of development after winning nationwide victory. During the early 1950's, a fierce struggle developed in our army between the two military lines. The fundamental problem underlying this struggle was whether or not the party should exercise absolute leadership over the army, persistently follow our political work system, and inherit and carry forward our army's glorious traditions. Kao Kang preached the "army party theory," opposed the principle that the "party should command the gun," and denied the party's absolute leadership over the army. Peng Te-huai copied foreign things mechanically and, on the pretext of developing a modern and regular army, did his best to promote the single-leadership system in order to eliminate political commissars and turn army party committees into party affairs committees which merely had charge of specific jobs within the party, and to turn the army's political organs into clubs like those in foreign armies. This was a vain attempt to weaken and do away with the party's absolute leadership over the army and revolutionary political work. In the light of Kao Kang's and Peng Te-huai's fallacies, Comrade Lo Jung-huan frequently taught cadres that the question of maintaining the party's leadership and revolutionary political work had always been a fundamental problem involving a struggle between the two military lines; that only when we maintain party leadership and revolutionary political work can we truly have a people's army; and that if we had not maintained party leadership and political work, our army would have lost its soul and become no different from the Kuomintang army and there would not have been a people's army.



Comrade Lo Jung-huan struggled fiercely against Peng Te-huai. In August 1953 in Peitaiho he criticized Peng Te-huai to his face for preaching the fallacy of the necessity of carrying out the single-leadership system and for weakening political work, and asked him: "Doesn't your way negate Chairman Mao's political work and the political commissar system he created during the Chingkangshan period? Doesn't your way negate the party's absolute leadership over the army advocated by Chairman Mao?" In addition, he penetratingly pointed out that practicing the single-leadership system meant negating Chairman Mao's line on army building. Comrade Lo Jung-huan personally reported to Chairman Mao: "There is a crisis in political work but we should not throw away our army's glorious traditions." Chairman Mao completely agreed with and supported Comrade Lo Jung-huan's opinion and instructed that it was still necessary to practice the double-leadership system, persist in the system of division of responsibility between chiefs under the unified collective leadership of party committees, follow the political work and political commissar system, and display the fine traditions of our party and army. In 1954, under the leadership of Comrade Lo Jung-huan, the "Chinese PLA Political Work Regulations" which systematically summed up our army's experience in developing political work and which further stressed party leadership and the political work and political commissar system were formulated. Chairman Mao approved these "regulations" and reaffirmed that "the CCP's political work in the Chinese PLA is our army's lifeblood." This fully confirmed the position and role of our army's political work and forcefully repulsed Peng Te-huai's vain attempt to weaken and do away with our party's leadership and political work. In August 1955 in his article "Continue To Carry Forward Our Army's Glorious Traditions," Comrade Lo Jung-huan sharply pointed out: "Certain forces now exist in our army which are trying to weaken its glorious traditions, and these forces are growing. This is a dangerous tendency." He stressed that our army's glorious traditions "not only were needed in the past but are all the more necessary in the modernization of our army."

After usurping authority over the daily work of the Military Commission, Lin Piao, a fake leftist but a real rightist, made frenzied efforts to sabotage army building and army political work. This was really a very serious struggle. From the very beginning, Comrade Lo Jung-huan rejected and struggled against Lin Piao's wrongdoings. During the liberation war, Comrade Lo Jung-huan resolutely struggled against Lin Piao's right opportunism in accordance with Chairman Mao's instruction on "establishing and consolidating the northeast China base area." During the Liaohsi-Shenyang campaign, he again carried out a tit-for-tat struggle against Lin Piao's wrongdoings which ran counter to Chairman Mao's war guidelines. During the early 1960's, Lin Piao, a counterrevolutionary double-dealer, nonsensically said that political ideas could replace everything, as if he attached special significance to politics. He even confused politics with military affairs and did everything possible to promote bourgeois politics. He consequently damaged military operations and proletarian politics. In his struggle against Lin Piao's fallacies, Comrade Lo Jung-huan explicitly defined the dialectical relationships between politics and military affairs and between professional knowledge and technical know-how on the basis of Chairman Mao's teachings. In a September 1961 speech at a political education conference of all military academies, he pointed out: Politics must be combined with a variety of concrete practices. Being Red is mainly a question of orientation. In other words, anyone who is Red must have proletarian consciousness. Those who are Red must lead professional work, insure the implementation of various projects by experts, and meet their demands.

In November 1961, he further pointed out at an all-army political work conference: It is necessary to "put politics in command and place Mao Tsetung Thought in the lead." "Anyone who is Red must have professional knowledge. Without professional knowledge, he can do nothing."

Lin Piao undermined the fundamental Marxist principle and revolutionary study style of integrating theory with practice, prevented people from comprehensively and systematically studying Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, and encouraged them to take shortcuts in studying, to seek quick results from learning, to memorize only the "three constantly read articles" and individual phrases and to seek readily available answers to certain questions from these articles. While opposing these very harmful practices, Comrade Lo Jung-huan stressed the need to systematically and practically study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought in order to know its spirit and essence and understand its stand, viewpoint and method, which can serve as a guide to action. He said: "Mao Tsetung Thought resulted from a systematic summation of experiences of various revolutionary periods. Only by repeatedly studying it can we comprehend it. Can a youngster who is not exposed to revolutionary practice get quick results from study? Nothing can be so simple." Comrade Lo Jung-huan once personally told Lin Piao: "Since Chairman Mao has written so many works, we must study them systematically. It is insufficient to select merely his three articles for study, namely, 'Serve the People,' 'In Memory of Norman Bethune' and 'The Foolish Old Man Who Removed the Mountains.'" On several occasions, he called this a philistine approach to the study of Mao Tsetung Thought.

Disputes also existed between Comrade Lo Jung-huan and Lin Piao over the handling of matters concerning the army and local governments. During the difficult 3-year economic period, army cadres and fighters called the attention of the higher authorities to some problems stemming from the prevalence of the "communist wind." In this connection, Comrade Lo Jung-huan suggested that party committees of army units and government organizations be authorized to collect and present these problems for consideration by local party committees. He said: On the one hand, this approach would provide an opportunity to listen to the voice of the masses, and on the other would help local governments to quickly learn what was really going on in their areas and correct mistakes. This is an approach which would result in strengthening army-people unity and benefit the party and people." But Lin Piao rejected this correct recommendation, and attacked it as a measure to undermine unity between the army and local government and people. For this reason, he persistently refused to make these problems known to local party committees.

Harboring bitter hatred for Comrade Lo Jung-huan and spreading the word that Comrade Lo Jung-huan did everything contrary to his wishes, Lin Piao said viciously: "Lin (Piao) and Lo (Jung-huan) will split. Lin and Lo have never worked in harmony." In 1963, Comrade Lo Jung-huan died of illness. However, in 1967 Lin Piao still did not forget to send one of his sworn followers to the General Political Department to wildly attack and slander comrade Lo Jung-huan by name. To give vent to his bitter hatred against Comrade Lo Jung-huan, he raved that opposition to Lin Piao's guiding principles for study means opposition to Mao Tsetung Thought. Later, Lin Piao used various excuses to persecute the family of Comrade Lo Jung-huan.

Comrade Lo Jung-huan's life was devoted to faithfully implementing and resolutely defending Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. "In my life, I have done at least one thing right, that is, to closely follow Chairman Mao." This deathbed statement by Comrade Lo Jung-huan reflected the lofty quality of a proletarian revolutionary fighter.

2. Comrade Lo Jung-huan consistently upheld the principle of integrating theory with practice, and applied Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought to command and guide the revolutionization and modernization of our army.

Comrade Lo Jung-huan fervently and correctly propagated Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought. While propagating Marxism-Leninism he made great efforts to propagate Mao Tsetung Thought which integrates the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice of the Chinese revolution. As early as July 1941 in his article "Study Comrade Mao Tsetung's Thinking," he criticized Wang Ming and his ilk for smearing Mao Tsetung Thought, pointing out that Mao Tsetung Thought is the development of Marxism-Leninism through revolutionary practice and is contrary to dogmatism. After the founding of our country, in the light of some people's fallacies that Chairman Mao's works cannot be considered canonical works, he repeatedly pointed out that Marxism-Leninism must continue to surge forward with the development of history and that the works of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin are canonical works as are Chairman Mao's. He objected to the idea that studying Chairman Mao's works means opposition to Marxism.

Comrade Lo Jung-huan persisted in using Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought to arm all the army's fighters and regarded this as the most important part of political work. He always stressed the importance of studying the works of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao. He always carried books wherever he went and never stopped studying even when he was very busy. He persisted in studying when he was being carried on a stretcher during the war years and when he was lying in bed after the founding of our country. He was the first person to suggest that all soldiers read all of the "Selected Works of Mao Tsetung." He set a personal example by going over the "Selected Works of Mao Tsetung" four times while recuperating from an illness. In September 1963, before he was hospitalized for a serious illness, he still patiently urged all cadres of the General Political Department to read all of the "Selected Works of Mao Tsetung." In addition, he proposed the "one thread and five-in-one combination" method of study on the basis of the study experience of PLA unit and military school cadres and of his own. The "one thread" meant that one should take party history as the thread of his thought while reading Chairman Mao's works. He held that if one studied this way, he would understand how Chairman Mao integrated the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice of the Chinese revolution in different periods, how Chairman Mao's revolutionary line fought against the "left" and right opportunist lines and how Chairman Mao made great contributions to the Chinese revolution. The "five-in-one combination" meant the combination of the study of Chairman Mao's works with the selective study of the major works of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin, the combination of the study of Chairman Mao's works with the study of the party's line, policies and resolutions, the combination of the study of Chairman Mao's works with the current domestic and international situation and army building, the combination of the study of all of Chairman Mao's works and the study of special subjects, and the combination of regular theoretical education with political movements.

Comrade Lo Jung-huan paid close attention to our army's ideological revolutionization and used Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought to continuously solve the new ideological problems emerging after the army entered a peaceful environment. First of all, he firmly grasped the struggle against bourgeois ideas. After the nationwide victory, a number of cadres were unable to resist the attack of sugar-coated bullets by the bourgeoisie. They engaged in bourgeois individualism; they were arrogant because of their meritorious service. They compared each others' qualifications, position and pay, and only sought pleasure. Some of them even violated law and discipline and became degenerate.



In the spirit of Chairman Mao's report made at the Second Plenum of the Seventh CCP Central Committee, Comrade Lo Jung-huan continuously focused on education work aimed at maintaining the true nature of the proletarian army, firmly grasped and seriously dealt with individual problems and important examples, issued directives and circulars, and launched a struggle against bourgeois corruption. He constantly advised cadres: The degeneration of our daily life set the foundation for revisionism. If cadres are influenced by the corrupt, bourgeois style of living and pay no attention to correcting and criticizing this lifestyle, this will lead to political corruption and deterioration. He pointed out: A large number of our cadres came from families of petty bourgeoisie and were often more or less influenced by individualism. This individualism would develop if no attention was paid to it, and whoever was seriously influenced by it would lose his bearings amid the great storms and waves of class struggle. Comrade Lo Jung-huan particularly stressed that it is essential to maintain the work style of plain living and hard struggle and to develop the glorious tradition of uniting the army with the people and uniting the officers with the men, in view of the fact that during the war, after the army moved into the barracks, its ties with the masses were not as close as before and, after a wage system was adopted, the pay between the cadres and the fighters varied greatly. He insisted that cadres should not be highly paid. He said on several occasions: We are a people's army. Cadres' living allowances and pay should not be too high because this will alienate them from the masses and from the fighters. If the army does not maintain the work style of plain living and hard struggle in peace time it will be unable to sustain the challenge of a cruel war. To cope with pacifism and lack of vigilance among the troops, he repeatedly stressed that it is essential to establish the thinking that the army is always a fighting force, stressed that the army should follow the concept of preparing against war, and pointed out that it is essential to heighten vigilance, do a good job in training and be prepared against external imperialist aggression and against the trouble stirred up by enemies at home. In the several political movements under Comrade Lo Jung-huan's leadership, the General Political Department issued timely directives, prepared outlines and teaching materials, firmly grasped education for the PLA units, overcame all erroneous ideas that ran against the party's line, policies and principles, and insured that the cadres and fighters resolutely took the road to socialism. After the Soviet Union turned revisionist, Comrade Lo Jung-huan, in adherence to Chairman Mao's instruction, stressed that it is essential to grasp well education in opposing and preventing revisionism, and criticized the erroneous concept of grasping anti-imperialist education and ignoring antirevisionist education.

While grasping the army's revolutionization, Comrade Lo Jung-huan also paid close attention to its modernization. Since the great majority of our army's cadres and fighters came from the families of workers and peasants and their cultural levels were relatively low, it was essential to enhance their cultural and scientific levels if modernization was to be considered. This was a matter of strategic significance. In the early period after the founding of the PRC, Comrade Lo Jung-huan repeatedly pointed out: To build a modern army, a powerful air force and navy and other special forces, it is essential to enhance the troops' military skills and cultural and scientific levels.

Under his leadership, the General Political Department drafted for the CCP Central Committee's Military Commission the "Directive on Enforcing the Cultural Education of the Troops." Chairman Mao personally revised and approved the directive in August 1950. The directive mentions the task of "enhancing the cultural, scientific and technical levels of all commanders and fighters and training a large number of intellectuals from those in the army who come from the families of workers and peasants."



The directive contains "a standard educational principle of emphasizing quick learning and linking study with practice," stipulates the amount of time for military training, political education and cultural education, and also stipulates the running of primary and middle schools for cadres where methods of quick learning were taught. After the publication of the directive, the whole army promptly and enthusiastically launched a cultural march and its commanders and fighters continued to enhance their cultural and scientific levels, thus setting the foundation for mastering modern military skills.

In revolutionizing and modernizing our army, we are confronted with the question of how to learn from other countries' experiences. Should we adopt the dogmatic method of mechanically copying everything from other countries or should we establish our own foundation and analytically and critically learn from other countries? These are two diametrically opposite attitudes. Holding that everything foreign is good, Peng Te-huai called for learning from everything foreign just as it is. Comrade Lo Jung-huan opposed such a dogmatic attitude by pointing out: We should be discriminating in learning from other countries and should not mechanically copy everything from them. We should learn from them what is really good and useful to use and apply it according to our actual conditions. However, not everything foreign is good. Not only should we not learn from anything which runs counter to our glorious traditions, but we should criticize it.

Acting according to the fundamental principles of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and proceeding from reality, Comrade Lo Jung-huan always tried to solve problems in a practical manner. This was one of his remarkable characteristics from which we should learn.

3. Comrade Lo Jung-huan resolutely implemented Chairman Mao's line and policy on cadres, united cadres working in various fields and worked together with them.

Comrade Lo Jung-huan served as director of the General Political Department and concurrently as director of the General Cadre Department in the 1950's. He persisted in the policy of appointing people on merit no matter where they came from. He bitterly hated the phenomenon of appointing people because of favoritism, building mountain strongholds and organizing factions. He treated all cadres equally no matter which area or unit they came from or whether they were close to him. He was broadminded and able to unite not only with those who held the same views as his but also with those whose views were different. He never bore a grudge against those who opposed him. He resolutely opposed "the change of ministers with a new emperor ascending the throne." He said: "If a leader's decision on appointing a cadre is based on whether he knows the cadre, he cannot accept and employ large numbers of cadres. In that case, he can only confine the employment of cadres to his small group of acquaintances. When he is transferred to a new job, he will want to take all his acquaintances along. This will result in an individualist tendency in implementing cadre policy."

Comrade Lo Jung-huan paid attention to uniting not only with veteran cadres and worker-peasant cadres but also with new cadres and intellectual-cadres. He said: "We should take account of veteran cadres as well as new cadres." "We should pay attention to the new forces, and this is a question involving orientation." During the war Comrade Lo Jung-huan instructed young cadres by words and deeds and trained them to lead troops, to direct marches and to do political work. He let young cadres temper themselves in the complicated struggle, boldly promoted them to important positions and encouraged them to do their work bravely and not to be afraid to trip and fall. Many of the young cadres led and trained by him have become senior cadres. Many comrades said that Comrade Lo Jung-huan was a model in training successors to the revolutionary cause.

Comrade Lo Jung-huan paid close attention to uniting with, educating and remolding intellectual-cadres. He instructed them to go to work among workers and peasants in order to identify themselves with them. In 1962 some people indiscriminately described intellectuals working in academies, schools and research institutes of the army as bourgeois intellectuals. After learning of this he sternly refuted it by saying: These are select cadres and some of them have been admitted to the party. Why should they be described as bourgeois intellectuals? Is this aimed at uniting them or at making them feel uneasy?

These remarks by Comrade Lo Jung-huan were designed to correct an erroneous tendency at that time. When they are applied to the present they constitute a powerful criticism of the crimes of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" in undermining the party's policy on intellectuals and in hitting hard at and persecuting scientists and technicians.

Comrade Lo Jung-huan got along easily with people and treated everybody equally. Therefore, cadres liked to talk to him and opened their minds to him. Many comrades said: "Comrade Lo Jung-huan's home is the home of cadres." In chatting with him, cadres talked freely and did not care if they said something wrong. He accepted positive as well as negative opinions and listened patiently to the opinions of some backward cadres. When he listened to someone's opinion, he never interrupted them and gave them correct guidance if they said something wrong. He gave well-intentioned criticism and assistance and never labelled and bludgeoned people. He often said: "Now that we have entered the city, we must pay keen attention to getting close and maintaining contacts with the masses. We must warmly receive cadres at lower levels who come to see us because it is not easy for them to call on us." He instructed his staff: "If people call on me, don't turn them away. Let them see me promptly." Once, a cadre telephoned him and wanted to come to see him. It was already late in the day. Taking his health into consideration, his staff told the cadre to come the next day. On hearing this the next day, Comrade Lo Jung-huan said critically: "This is no good. In the past when we fought a guerrilla war in the mountains people could come to see us whenever they wanted to. Why not now? Is it because I am ill? Let them come to see me and talk as much as my health permits. If I cannot talk, just let them see me."

At first he worked at the General Political Department. Later when he became sick, he worked at home. Cadres of the General Political Department who went for instructions or to report on their work could freely enter his office. Sometimes he talked to cadres from his bed. When he was gravely ill, the doctor repeatedly turned down his visitors but he still wanted to see them. Even at his last moment he was worried because he had not yet talked to a leading cadre whose job had been recently changed. When this leading cadre came to see him, he said cheerfully: "I thought of you a few days ago. Why didn't you come talk to me?"

Comrade Lo Jung-huan made strict demands on cadres' political thinking and never compromised on questions of principle. He said: "Comrade Teng Hsiao-ping has said: 'As the ruling party we must make strict demands on party cadres. Sloppiness is not permitted.'" Shortly after liberation he sternly criticized some fickle cadres who wanted to get divorces and some who sought higher positions and salaries. When he criticized people he tried to convince them with reasoning and, using the principle of dividing one into two, gradually and patiently educated them and gave them guidance. He said: "A sonorous drum does not need heavy drumsticks," and "the best way to criticize and educate cadres is to encourage them to criticize themselves. In other words, external causes become operative through internal causes."

Comrade Lo Jung-huan never discriminated against comrades who had made mistakes and, having no prejudice against them, tried to win them over if he could. He never suppressed these comrades. He said: "When a cadre makes mistakes he needs assistance from leaders and comrades the most. Leaders must especially show warm concern for him. Comrade Lo Jung-huan once returned to Peking from a trip not feeling well. A leading cadre who had made mistakes telephoned him and wanted to see him. Comrade Lo Jung-huan went to see this leading cadre before the cadre came to see him, thus deeply moving this leading cadre.

As for those individuals who broke laws and violated discipline and refused to correct their mistakes after repeated education, Comrade Lo Jung-huan called for severe punishment of them regardless of their position and seniority. In the early 1960's, a senior cadre broke laws, violated discipline and refused to correct his mistakes after repeated education. Some comrades disagreed with the General Political Department's decision to give him severe punishment. Acting against this erroneous opinion, Comrade Lo Jung-huan upheld the party's principle and took disciplinary action against this cadre. He said: "If we do not uphold the principle and punish those who should be punished we are not protecting cadres but destroying them."

Comrade Lo Jung-huan not only looked after cadres politically and ideologically but also cared about them in every conceivable way. When cadres were wounded he would comfort them, and when they fell ill he would personally voice his concern. If they encountered difficult problems he would seek every possible means to help solve them. He often volunteered to take care of the sons and daughters of cadres who went to the war front. While meeting with aging unmarried cadres, he would ask: Why did you insist on being a bachelor? Did you need any help from the party organizations? When a cadre died, he always directed his staff to take good care of his family. Comrade Lo Jung-huan once presented sunglasses to a cadre plagued by eye disease. That comrade still treasures this gift from Comrade Lo Jung-huan.

"Regard the Masses as Intimate Friends, and View Cadres as Close Relatives." This poem, in memory of Comrade Lo Jung-huan, precisely reflects the heartfelt admiration of all comrades for him.

4. Comrade Lo Jung-huan's contributions to our army's political work and political organs were numerous. One of his important contributions was his proposal for establishing the powerful, prestigious General Political Department in our army.

Comrade Lo Jung-huan first concentrated his efforts on building various organs of the General Political Department as well-organized units. On the day of the founding of new China, the General Political Department was staffed by only a few people. He clearly directed that deputy directors of the General Political Department and its section chiefs and office heads and cadres must be selected from various front armies, field armies and services. In his opinion, only in this way can cadres who know field troops well work in harmony. He once personally met with departments concerned to study measures for appointing cadres to leading groups at all levels of the General Political Department. Under his leadership, several hundred outstanding, politically and ideologically sound and capable cadres with correct work styles and practical experiences were eventually appointed to the General Political Department on a continuing basis and later contributed to laying a fine foundation for it.

Comrade Lo Jung-huan stressed that the General Political Department's primary task was to insure the thorough implementation of the party's line, principles and policies in the army. He thoroughly implemented the instructions of the party Central Committee and its Military Commission, dared to keep in touch with reality and was good at doing this. [paragraph continues]

He never copied or transmitted anything as received. He often said: "To implement the party's principles and policies requires us to consider the actual situation. Only by doing so can we make the party's principles and policy effectively bear fruits." He resolutely opposed the work style of encouraging people to copy everything they received for transmission to the lower-level units. On the basis of the instructions of Chairman Mao and the party Central Committee and the special requirements of the peacetime army, he inherited and carried forward the fine tradition of political work done during revolutionary war. In this way, he issued many important instructions in various areas of political work.

Comrade Lo Jung-huan attached great importance to party building in the peacetime army units. In the early 1950's many new problems appeared in company building. How should these problems be solved? Comrade Lo Jung-huan stressed the necessity of strengthening party building in companies and consolidating the company party branches extensively and step by step. In the early 1960's, Lin Piao, having ulterior motives, preached "taking the four goods as the key link" and ordered that all tasks in the army units center on the "four goods" and that the "four goods" be used to replace party building. In view of this situation Comrade Lo Jung-huan repeatedly stressed the necessity of strengthening party work and pointed out that party building was an important task and should be grasped regularly. In addition, he put forward a series of concrete measures on strengthening party building. He put special emphasis on the necessity to improve democratic centralism for the whole party. He said that all party committees and branches should allow their subordinates to speak out and listen to the opinions of the cadres and fighters. Political work was done to insure democracy, on whose basis the goal of centralization and unity was attained. In security work, Comrade Lo Juang-huan listed key tasks and problems which warranted attention according to the characteristics of class struggle in different periods and the actual conditions of the army units. During the 3-year period when our country faced economic difficulties, he suggested that in security work, "special attention be given to correctly distinguishing between the two different types of contradictions and to preventing the widening of the contradictions between the enemy and ourselves." He instructed that in dealing with problems "there should be both leniency and strictness, both tension and looseness." He said: "During the present temporary difficult time when the contradictions among the people are surfacing and the enemy is using them as a cover for his sabotage activities, the struggle situation is becoming more complicated. We should intentionally deal with some problems loosely and leniently. Dealing with problems loosely can help us see them more clearly and enable the masses to recognize the features of enemies. The policy of leniency is aimed at dealing with the enemy strictly and at disintegrating the enemy in order to further isolate and attack him." He also gave clear instructions on what cases should be dealt with strictly and what cases should be dealt with leniently.

In cultural work, a response to the need of class struggle in the ideological sphere, Comrade Lo Jung-huan proposed in the 1950's that a cultural department be set up, that cultural work be strengthened, that it be geared to the needs of the companies, grass-roots units and workers, peasants and soldiers, and that the policy of letting a hundred flowers blossom be carried out. Again in the early 1960's, in view of the problems in the army's cultural work, he stressed that "the army's cultural workers should make greater efforts to reflect life in the army and depict our army's glorious history" and that they "should mainly write about armed struggle."



He instructed that art troupes maintain and carry forward the traditions of the Red Army's propaganda teams, produce more small-scale programs, stage shows more often in the companies and fulfill the task of "bringing a lively atmosphere to the army and helping improve its combat strength."

Regarding work with the masses, Comrade Lo Jung-huan stressed the need to improve the relationship between the army and the people, to "constantly pay attention to the working people's livelihood and struggle and give them support," to "oppose the gun-comes-first mentality," to "educate the army to respect the government," and to "always observe state laws and decrees and government regulations." He called for organizing more activities to support the government and cherish the people, soliciting local opinion on one's own initiative and listening to the masses' criticism.

In militia building, Comrade Lo Jung-huan pointed out: In militia building in the socialist period, we cannot entirely follow past methods, nor can we use what is being practiced in building regular forces. We should pay more attention to production and integrate it with the central task of militia work.

Comrade Lo Jung-huan attached great importance to ideological construction and the work style of General Political Department organizations. He stressed that the General Political Department should take a good lead and set a good example for the lower levels. He constantly taught the department cadres to acquire the courage to adhere to the party's principles, to criticize cadres who did something wrong and to struggle against violations of the party's principles. He said: "This is our old practice and glorious tradition." He always urged department cadres to warmly receive comrades who came from army units on official business and to make them feel at home. He said that "organizational and cadre departments should hold heart-to-heart talks with cadres and party members and the more such talks are held the better. They should never let themselves become 'shops run by the king of hell which even the spirits dare not patronize.'"

He pointed out: "The companies' political work is the foundation of our army's political work. We must constantly study their conditions and help them solve problems." He urged the General Political Department organizations to familiarize themselves with the companies, provide them with better services and go deep among them to study and investigate. He demanded that the department cadres write investigation reports on their return from companies where they served as temporary soldiers or did other jobs. He resolutely opposed office cadres drawing up plans blindly behind closed doors, which would only cause more trouble for army units. He said that if they want to do this they might as well stay at home. He often reminded comrades of the lesson learned during the period of Wang Ming's "left" opportunist line when "imperial envoys" were everywhere and caused enormous losses in many areas. He asked them to resolutely oppose the "imperial envoys' work style of arguing with and judging army units unwarrantedly. He stressed that the General Political Department organizations should grasp the situation accurately and constantly criticize those ignorant of every question or at best could only answer "perhaps" and "maybe." He demanded that they should carry out their tasks expeditiously, answer the requests of various units as quickly as possible, request approvals from higher levels without delay if such approvals are required, advise the lower unit of possible delay if such is the case, not let the lower unit wait unduly, and never push onto lower units things that should be handled by the General Political Department organizations.

He paid special attention to cultivating the work style of seeking truth from facts and of hard work and plain living among the General Political Department organizations. He prohibited the playing of tricks, making high-sounding statements, shouting empty slogans or writing empty, voluminous articles.

In his work, Comrade Lo Jung-huan paid particular attention to giving full play to the role of each department and listened to the views of the masses. He often called to a discussion meeting cadres of various departments, not only department directors but section chiefs and cadres as well. Even when he was ill, he still personally went to the army units to investigate, called political instructors to discussion meetings, or discussed and studied problems with the responsible cadres of various battalions, regiments and divisions in order to understand the situation. When he was unable to go down to the units as often as he wished because of poor health, he would invite comrades to his home to discuss the situation and problems. He often said: It is beneficial in every aspect for leading cadres to make frequent contacts with the masses," and "the wisdom of the masses is precious. A question which as puzzled a leading cadre for several days may be solved very easily by the masses if he tries to talk with them."

The General Political Department under the leadership of Comrade Lo Jung-huan was truly the highest leading organ in the proletarian army's political work. It was an organ which resolutely implemented the line, principle and policies of Chairman Mao and the party Central Committee. It was a great obstacle to the bourgeois careerists' attempt to oppose and disrupt the army. From Lin Piao's "smashing the General Political Department, the palace of hell" to the gang of four's "blackjacking of the General Political Department," the spearhead was directed at Chairman Mao, the party Central Committee and Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

Great leader and teacher Chairman Mao cherished a profound proletarian affection for Comrade Lo Jung-huan. When Comrades Nieh Jung-chen reported to Chairman Mao the unfortunate news of Lo Jung-huan's death at the CCPCC Political Bureau's Standing Committee meeting on 16 December 1963, Chairman Mao, with a heavy heart, took the lead in standing up and paying a silent tribute. After the end of the silent tribute, Chairman Mao said: "Comrade Lo Jung-huan was a man of principle. He was merciless toward the enemy and never criticized others behind their backs. It is necessary to have principle and a principled spirit within our party." After the end of the meeting, Chairman Mao, Comrade Ho Lung and Comrade Nieh Jung-chen went to the hospital to pay their last respects to the remains of Comrade Lo Jung-huan and expressed their deep sorrow over his death.

Comrade Lo Jung-huan's life was one of fighting and brilliance and has left a profound impression in our hearts. His revolutionary spirit will always stimulate us to march forward. In memory of Comrade Lo Jung-huan, the best thing for us to do is to conscientiously study his fine thinking and work style; strive, under the leadership of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua and the CCPCC Military Commission, to restore the function, role and prestige of the political organizations to the level of the periods of the Red Army, the war of resistance against Japan and the liberation war; further develop them under the new conditions; and make still greater contributions to carrying out the policy and task of grasping the key link to run the army well and getting prepared for war and to fulfilling the general task for the new period.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

# KWANGMING DAILY EXPLAINS MAO'S 'ONE DIVIDES INTO TWO' CONCEPT

HK021429Y Peking KWANGMING DAILY in Chinese 23 Jul 78 pp 1, 2 HK

[Article by Han Shu-ying [7281 2885 5391]: "'One Divides Into Two' Is a Universal Phenomenon"]

[Excerpts] One divides into two refers to great leader and teacher Chairman Mao's scientific, concise and animated interpretation of the law of the unity of opposites. All things in the world involve a unity of opposites. They can be divided and analyzed. Chairman Mao sometimes explained this concept as the "dual nature" of things and the "two-point theory." One divides into two is a dialectical viewpoint opposed to metaphysics. He always taught us to view all problems with an analytical approach. What he means is analyzing the contradictions of things--i.e., one divides into two. He cautioned us against practicing metaphysics and against promoting absoluteness and one-sidedness. Only by doing so can we advance our cause and promote various tasks in the course of exposing contradictions and resolving them.

Lin Piao and the "gang of four" ran wild metaphysically. Due to their counterrevolutionary need to usurp party and state power, they had to absolutely affirm or disavow various things. They promoted the "one-point theory" in a big way and rabidly opposed the "two-point theory and the concept of one divides into two.

As a result of the failure to grasp dialectics and especially as a result of the ideological and theoretical confusion created by Lin Piao and the "gang of four," some people believe that the concept of one divides into two is not suitable for analyzing certain things, thus denying that one divides into two is a universal phenomenon.

Chairman Mao often taught us to view our work from the standpoint of one divides into two, looking at both the achievements and the shortcomings and mistakes. He urged us to analyze people by taking their strong points as well as their shortcomings and errors into consideration. Taking account of the achievements, strong points and mistakes and shortcomings generally involves making a one divides into two analysis of our revolutionary work and the comrades work with us.

Lin Piao and the "gang of four" generally opposed making a truly one divides into two analysis of things. They were particularly opposed to making a one divides into two analysis of truth.

Lin Piao and the "gang of four" were vicious enemies of dialectics. They sometimes said Mao Tsetung Thought was absolute and not relative, advocating "peak" and "absolute authority," preached absolutism and disavowing the possible and necessary development of truth. Other times they said Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought was relative and not absolute, preaching "capital" and "the state and revolution" and declaring that "analysis of classes in Chinese society" "is now no longer applicable" and "is outdated." They did this to promote relativism. Dictated by their counterrevolutionary needs, they disavowed the relativism and absolutism of truth and denied that truth is a dialectical unity of absolutism and relativism.

## PRESS CRITICIZES PEKING MUNICIPAL AUTHORITIES

OW021416Y Paris AFP in English 1348 GMT 2 Aug 78 OW

[By Francis Deron]

[Text] Peking, 2 Aug (AFP)--The official Chinese press has explicitly criticised the Peking municipal authorities for failing to repent for incidents which happened during the time of the disgraced gang of four leaders and in connection with purged leaders.

This attack, signed by a PEOPLE'S DAILY reader named Yang Hsi-yan was published today in the national KWANGMING DAILY, after being published on Sunday in the official PEOPLE'S DAILY.

Yang Hsi-yan accused the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee of having in 1976 organized theoretical discussion meetings throughout the city at basic levels to deal with topics chosen by a sworn follower of the gang of four in Liaoning Province. This is the expression used to avoid naming a nephew of the late Chairman Mao Tse-tung, Mao Yuan Hsin, a former leader in north eastern Liaoning Province, who was purged in October 1976 following the fall of the gang of four.

Then the topics for discussion were changed and averted to the question of the so-called bourgeois rights, one of the mainstays of the theoretical standpoint now being officially criticized for its gang of four overtones.

The Peking municipal authorities did not confess this incident which had a pernicious influence and spread all over the country Yang Hsi-yan wrote, adding, who is trying to cover up these old affairs?

This is the first time that explicit attacks have been made in the official press against the Peking municipal authorities. But the municipality has been attacked in several big character poster campaigns, with severe criticism of Mayor of Peking Wu Te during the last one in May. Some posters attacked him by name, some made puns using characters having the same sound as his name, as in the Chinese word for cover-up. However, Mr Wu was not named in today's KWANGMING DAILY letter.

Chairman of the municipality since 1967, Mr Wu is the only member of the Communist Party Politburo to have been a member of the Central Cultural Revolution Group, led by Chairman Mao's widow Chiang Ching. Despite criticism, he has always managed to hold on to his functions.

Yesterday he was listed on the front page of the PEOPLE'S DAILY along with Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and other leaders who took part in celebrations of the founding of the Chinese army. On Saturday, the day before the first publication of Yang Hsi-yan's letter the PEOPLE'S DAILY had also confirmed for the first time in the national press the purge of another mayor who came to power at the same time, Tientsin's Hsieh Hsueh-kung, although without directly naming him.

The Communist Party daily published an account of the great victory won in Tientsin over those who wanted to keep the lid on class struggle, in identical terms with those used in the letter criticizing the Peking authorities.

Mr Hsieh was replaced in mid-June by Lin Hu-chia as the head of Tientsin.

Most criticisms of the Peking leaders reproach them for their links with the gang of four and the role of municipal authorities in the Tienanmen Square incidents in April 1976.

PEOPLE'S DAILY REFUTES GANG'S 'OBSCURANTISM'

HK030816Y Peking PEOPLE'S DAILY in Chinese 22 Jul 78 p 3 HK

[Article by Hsing Pen-ssu [6717 6321 1835]: "The Enlightenment of Philosophy and the Enlightening Philosophy"]

[Excerpts] Philosophy is the study of the most universal laws of nature, society and thinking. It is the highest form of rational thinking. By its nature, philosophy should be a branch of study to enlighten people, i.e., an enlightened learning, a learning which



makes people wise. Therefore, in ancient Greek philosophy meant "the friend of wisdom," or "the love of wisdom."

However, philosophy has its class nature. During a period when its influence is on the rise, a class (i.e., the exploiting class) which is more aggressive and pays greater attention to philosophy as a means of rational thinking often expresses its progressive class demands through certain enlightened philosophical theories. Although such a philosophy manifests itself in many ways, sometimes even in idealistic ones, on the whole it can enlighten people and teach them useful lessons in rational thinking. When the influence of this class begins to fall and it changes from an advanced to a backward or even reactionary class, it often seeks help from irrational philosophy to make people lose their ability to discern reality and to safeguard its own outdated rules. It often requires a philosophical obscurantism which fetters rather than enlightens people. It is a shame for philosophy to become another name for obscurantism. Philosophy as such then loses its original meaning as "the love of wisdom." It becomes the opposite of wisdom, the spiritual opium for benumbing people's wisdom.

The role of philosophy as a means of enlightenment is felt all the more keenly in the presence of philosophical obscurantism. Historically, when a particular brand of philosophical obscurantism reached its peak, an enlightened philosophy inevitably emerged and someone inevitably rose and fought to restore the nature of philosophy as "the love of wisdom." This struggle between enlightenment and antienlightenment reflects class struggle and is the forerunner of a political revolution. The struggles between humanism and theology and between "the theory of innate human rights" and "the theory of the divine right of kings" in European history are striking examples of this struggle between enlightenment and antienlightenment.

The proletariat is a constantly developing class which takes the liberation of all mankind as the prerequisite of its own liberation. It never needs any form of obscurantisms. In the course of revolution, it has gone through all kinds of struggles against obscurantism. Besides struggling against bourgeois and even feudal obscurantism, it also has to fight the obscurantism which is practiced by all kinds of opportunists and revisionists within its own ranks. It particularly uses Marxism and Marxist philosophy as the ideological weapon to defeat every kind of obscurantism. As Marx said, as philosophy uses the proletariat as its material weapon, the proletariat uses philosophy as its ideological weapon. Marxist philosophy and obscurantism are as incompatible as fire and water. Before the proletariat seized political power, there had been uncompromising struggles between Marxist philosophy and all hues and descriptions of obscurantism. These struggles laid the ideological foundation for the proletarian victory. Did the struggle between Marxist philosophy and obscurantism come to an end after the proletariat's seizure of political power? No. Moreover, it could not. Marxist philosophy still had to wage uncompromising struggles against the remnants and variations of all kinds of obscurantism. Struggles of this kind are essential for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, developing our political, economic, cultural, science and education efforts and further deepening the socialist revolution. Seeing that Marxism was widely propagated and was winning support among the people, the enemies of Marxism resorted to an insidious and deadly new trick in addition to openly attacking Marxism. They misrepresented Marxist philosophy as a new kind of theology and the constantly developing, revolutionary and militant philosophy of the proletariat as a kind of rigid and mysterious neo-obscurantism. They resorted to unrestrained spiritual blackmail in vainly attempting to fundamentally destroy Marxism, ruin its reputation, shake people's faith in it and consequently to disintegrate and subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat. Class enemies used this deadly trick to pass obscurantism off as Marxism and to use obscurantism to oppose genuine Marxism. Such efforts were a special form of class struggle under the dictatorship of the proletariat, an important aspect of the historical experience of the dictatorship of the proletariat which deserves careful summation.

Was not this what Lin Biao and the "gang of four" had been doing over the past decade? They inserted their own ideas into Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and imposed them on others as a kind of neo-obscurantism. Outwardly they energetically built up the authority of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, but they actually wanted to build up their own authority. Their cultural autocracy was marked by flaunting the banner and usurping the name of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, randomly rebuking others by accusing them of discarding and rebelling against Marxism-Leninism, and repeatedly charging others of going against Mao Tsetung Thought. They did this so that people could only live at their mercy, remaining tied to their specially built spiritual chariot, not daring to make a single move. This was their specialty. In fact, their cultural autocracy and neo-obscurantism were one and the same thing.

Overawed by the cultural autocracy of Lin Biao and the "gang of four," the masses of the people, especially the intellectuals, were spiritually fettered. They were prohibited from using their brains and were drained of whatever creative vigor they might have had. As a result, our country suffered a major retrogression in culture, education and science. Now that the antiparty clique of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" has been smashed, we need a great enlightenment and emancipation of the mind which had been prohibited from functioning and poisoned for more than a decade as a result of cultural autocracy and neo-obscurantism. Without a complete campaign of ideological enlightenment and spiritual emancipation, it will be very difficult to eliminate the pernicious influence of neo-obscurantism practiced by Lin Biao and the "gang of four." If such influence is not eliminated, sham Marxism bearing their trademark will continue to spread far and wide and run amuck once again, their counterrevolutionary line which brought disaster to the country and the people will be resurrected, and their ghost will continue to haunt our new long march. They will continue to ruin the cause of our party and seriously block our advance. Therefore, a campaign of philosophical enlightenment is necessary to fulfill the general task for the new period put forward by the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua and to fully develop the revolutionary cause of the Chinese proletariat. Such a campaign will answer the needs of the people and the time. The Chinese proletariat needs philosophy as its spiritual weapon now more than ever. "Philosophic poverty"--this spiritual disaster brought on by Lin Biao and the "gang of four"--must forever remain a thing of the past.

#### COMMENTARY ON THE CORRECT USE OF 'SOURCES'

HK020953Y Peking PEOPLE'S DAILY in Chinese 22 Jul 78 p 3 HK

[Ideological commentary by Yen Chun [3601 6874] and Chi Yun [1323 7189]: "On 'Sources'"]

[Text] Upon hearing a word or an opinion, some people do not consider its correctness or incorrectness but first try to find out what its "source" is and whether this "source" is influential or insignificant before deciding whether they will support or oppose it. This practice should be wiped out.

This practice of considering the "source" also existed in the past. It developed viciously and came into vogue when the "gang of four" ran amuck. A few years ago, the "gang of four" wantonly distorted, tampered with and sealed off the instructions of Chairman Mao and the party Central Committee and even fabricated false ones. They substituted their factional Central Committee for the party Central Committee and issued false orders and instructions. As a result, lower levels could not distinguish the opinions of Chairman Mao and the party Central Committee from the nonsense of the "gang of four." They had no alternative but to seek "grape-vine news" about the source. The "gang of four" wildly undermined the party's democracy and vigorously exercised fascist dictatorship. Those who echoed their nonsense were promoted to high positions. [paragraph continues]

Those who disagreed with them were immediately charged with crimes and brutally persecuted. Under these circumstances, people had to pay constant attention to the "source" of all matters in order to avoid evil. This situation was understandable at that time.

However, more than a year has elapsed since the "gang of four" collapsed, and the gang has been subjected to criticism for a long time. Yet, there still is a market for considering the "source." More than 40 years ago, Chairman Mao pointedly criticized those people who lived exclusively to worship books. Today, it seems that there still are some people who live exclusively on "sources." This situation gives us food for thought.

Obviously, "sources" are useful to some people because they give them courage and they can use them to frighten other people. These people never say a word or take a step forward before identifying the "source" of an opinion. Once they learn that this opinion comes from an influential "source," they become bold, speak eloquently and work quickly. Should anyone show doubt or hesitation, they try to frighten him by saying, "My instructions come from an influential source." They may then "sound the trumpet in triumph." What a "lovely" thing a "source" is.

It is pardonable for people to use "sources" to embolden and protect themselves when they are obsessed with "lingering fear." If people use "sources" to frighten others, they will be as despicable as the hooligans in Shanghai before liberation who bullied uneducated people. Did not the jackals of the "gang of four" use "sources" as a stick to beat and bully people everywhere? In 1975, as soon as Chiang Ching said that empiricism was an "accomplice" of revisionism and was "our deadly enemy," Liang Hsiao injected this nonsense into an article written for the "PEOPLE'S DAILY." When someone dissented, Liang Hsiao furiously said: "Not a single word can be changed. This passage comes from an influential source."

Communists live only by upholding the truth and not by clinging to "sources." Thousands and thousands of revolutionary heroes fought and even laid down their lives to realize the lofty ideal of communism because they believed in this truth and held that Marxist truth is irresistible. They never thought of clinging to any "source." "Sources" are unreliable. If an opinion which is not made by a "source" agrees with Marxism and Mao Tsetung Thought and is in the basic interests of the masses, it will eventually prevail. Opinions which run counter to Marxism and Mao Tsetung Thought and are against the basic interests and wishes of the masses can never stand any tests, no matter how influential their "sources" may be. This has been proven time and again in hundreds of revolutionary struggles.

"Does this mean that we should not obey the instructions of higher-level organs and the opinions of leading comrades?" This is a muddle-headed idea. Carrying out the instructions of higher-level organs and respecting the opinions of leading comrades have nothing to do with "sources."

"When we say that a directive of a higher organ of leadership is correct, it is not correct just because it comes from 'a higher organ of leadership' but because it conforms with both the objective and subjective circumstances of the struggle and meets the requirements of the struggle."

"When we say Marxism is correct, it is certainly not because Marx was a 'prophet' but because his theory has been proven correct in our practice and in our struggle. We need Marxism in our struggle. In accepting his theory, no such formalistic or mystical notion as that of 'prophecy' ever enters our minds."

We should read these two splendid statements made by Chairman Mao. If we must have a "source" in determining anything, then we should find it in these two statements.

## PEOPLE'S DAILY ON IMPLEMENTING RURAL ECONOMIC POLICIES

OWO20535Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0743 GMT 29 Jul 78 OW

[PEOPLE'S DAILY 29 July contributing commentator's article: "On Some Questions Which Need To Be Understood in Implementing Rural Economic Policies"]

[Text] Peking, 29 Jul--In the past year or so, in the course of implementing rural economic policies, the localities have encountered some questions on thinking and understanding that merit attention. It is essential to discuss and settle these questions.

## The Relationship Between Implementing Rural Economic Policies and Class Struggle

The implementation of rural economic policies and class struggle are consistent with each other. The party's economic policies are class policies of the proletariat, which embody and protect the interests of the proletariat and the laboring masses and oppose the interests of the bourgeoisie and all other exploiting classes. Therefore, the implementation of the party's economic policies is always linked with class struggle. The party's economic policies are powerful weapons for waging class struggle.

On the agricultural front, as on other fronts, the major form class struggle takes at present and for some time to come is exposure and criticism of the "gang of four," which is a concentrated manifestation of the struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie and between the socialist road and the capitalist road in the present stage. To implement the party's rural economic policies means to thoroughly settle scores with the "gang of four" for their crimes in sabotaging agricultural production and eliminate all kinds of resistance created by them. At the same time, it is also necessary to deal blows at the class enemies and capitalist forces which exploit the shortcomings in certain links in the socialist system and certain defects in our work to speculate, embezzle and steal, and it is necessary to oppose the evil practice of abusing one's position and power, seeking personal gains at the expense of the public, resorting to deception and making backdoor deals. It is quite obvious that the course of implementing the party's rural economic policies is one of in-depth exposure and criticism of the "gang of four" ideologically and politically to further eliminate their poisonous influence.

Therefore, it is precisely by energetically attending to the implementation of the party's rural economic policies that we are persisting in the struggle of the proletariat against the bourgeoisie and the struggle of the socialist road against the capitalist road.

## The Relationship Between Implementing Rural Economic Policies and Implementing the Party's Line

The party's general line sets a clear-cut political orientation for us and determines the party's various specific principles and policies for work. We must never forget the party's general line. If we forget the party's general line, "then we shall be blind, half-baked, muddle-headed revolutionaries, and when we carry out a specific line for work and a specific policy, we shall lose our bearings and vacillate first to the left and then to the right, and the work will suffer." ("Selected Works of Mao Tsetung," volume IV, page 238) At the same time, the party's general line never has existed in abstraction and isolation. It always has been embodied in a series of specific policies. In 1962, Chairman Mao in his "talk at an enlarged working conference convened by the CCP Central Committee" pointed out: "It is not enough to have a general line.



In addition, under its guidance we must have a complete set of specific principles, policies and measures which are suited to our conditions in industry, agriculture, commerce, culture and education, the army, the government and the party. Only then can we persuade the masses and the cadres, using these as teaching materials to educate them so that they can have unity of understanding and action. And only then can we achieve victory in revolution and construction. Otherwise it is impossible." This passage of Chairman Mao's brilliant thesis tells us: Policies are closely linked with and inseparable from the line, policies are to serve the line. Only by firmly implementing the party's policies can we guarantee the implementation of the party's line.

Now we are popularizing and stressing implementation of the party's rural economic policies in order to better implement the line of the 11th National CCP Congress.

In accordance with new historical conditions, the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua has formulated the line of the 11th National CCP Congress, set forth the general task for the new period, drawn up a 10-year development plan, worked out all measures and at the same time restored, adjusted and instituted a series of rural economic policies. The most important thing today is to implement the policies comprehensively.

The comprehensive implementation of rural economic policies is necessary for eliminating chaos and restoring order. The fake left and real right counterrevolutionary policy which the "gang of four" pushed in rural areas was determined by their counterrevolutionary revisionist line. In order to thoroughly settle scores with the "gang of four's" counterrevolutionary revisionist line, it is necessary to clearly distinguish between correct and erroneous policies. After we clearly distinguish between correct and erroneous policies, we can distinguish between the correct and erroneous line more clearly.

The comprehensive implementation of rural economic policies is necessary for the realization the four modernizations, it is necessary to push agriculture forward. In order to push agriculture forward, it is necessary to work hard and take all necessary measures. However, the decisive link is to conscientiously implement the party's rural economic policies.

#### The Relationship Between Implementing the Rural Economic Policies and Persisting in Putting Proletarian Politics in Command

To persist in putting politics in command means to heighten the broad working masses' wareness and keep to the socialist orientation. Policy is the embodiment of politics. To put politics in command, it is necessary to guarantee ideologically and politically the implementation of the party's economic policies for the present stage.

When we stress implementing the party's rural economic policies and protecting the masses' material benefits, are we "being shrewd" or forgetting about "righteousness" and failing to put politics in command? Of course not. As far as a Communist is concerned, the purpose of revolution is to liberate and develop the productive forces, and the ultimate goal of developing the productive forces is to meet the people's needs. We are not making revolution for the sake of revolution or engaging in production for the sake of production. If we are divorced from our sole purpose--working for the benefit of the people--we are not genuinely making proletarian revolution. Therefore, to put proletarian politics in command, it is necessary to persist in the principle of working to benefit the absolute majority of the people and correctly handle all questions of material gains of the masses.

For example, to persist in putting politics in command when engaged in rural production and construction, we must not only develop the communist work style but also conscientiously carry out the policy of exchange at equal value, voluntarism and mutual benefits. We must not practice egalitarianism and requisition supplies without paying for them under such pretexts as promoting "a big mass program," thus infringing upon the masses' interests. To persist in putting politics in command while carrying out the policy of "to each according to his work" means that we must not only encourage the workers to do as much as they can in order to make more contributions to socialism, but also to seriously keep to the principle of more pay for more work, less pay for less work and no pay for no work so that reward and punishment can be impartially applied in distribution of income. To persist in putting politics in command while handling the gains of the state, the collective and the individual means to really "take care of the three." It would be erroneous if only one of the three is taken care of, regardless of which it is.

Therefore, it is imperative to persist in putting proletarian politics in command while doing economic work. It is also necessary to act in accordance with the party's economic policies for the present stage. These two are in unity. If one is in opposition to the other and if we do not seriously implement the party's economic policies for the present state, putting politics in command will merely become empty talk. The "30-point decision on industry," which the central authorities have approved for tentative implementation, specifically points out: "Putting politics in command means putting the party's line, principle and policies in command."

#### The Relationship Between Implementing Rural Economic Policies and Consolidating and Developing the Gains of the Great Cultural Revolution

In the 17 years before the Great Cultural Revolution, Liu Shao-chi's revisionist line did interfere with and undermine the party's rural economic policies. However, we must affirm that the party's correct policies still consistently dominated the rural area. To affirm this means to affirm that Chairman Mao's revolutionary line played the dominant role in the rural area. Therefore, the view which regards implementing the rural economic policies carried out before the Great Cultural Revolution as "staging a comeback" and "negating the Great Cultural Revolution" is completely erroneous.

For years Lin Biao and the "gang of four" criticized "to each according to his work," domestic sidelines, village fair trade and other rural economic policies instituted under Chairman Mao's personal direction, just as Liu Shao-chi's revisionist line did. As a result, socialism was mixed up with capitalism. The "gang of four's" pernicious influence in this regard is far from eliminated. Today, some people still cannot draw a **clearcut line of demarcation between correct and erroneous policies**. They regard implementing these policies as a "comeback" and as restoration of Liu Shao-chi's line and continue to criticize them as capitalist things. Is the restoration of the legitimate domestic sidelines and village fair trade which the "gang of four" sabotaged "staging a comeback" and restoring Li Shao-chi's line? No, not at all. The central authorities have specifically declared on many occasions that legitimate domestic sidelines and village fair trade are necessary supplements to the socialist economy. Today, if we still ignore specific local conditions and strictly ban or wilfully restrict these practices, are we restricting capitalism or socialism? To be sure, there are indeed acts of embezzlement and theft and profiteering in rural areas which are manifestations of capitalist influence.

There are also spontaneous tendencies toward capitalism. These must be criticized. However, in criticizing them, we must seriously analyze them and, by seeking truth from facts, strictly draw a clear line of demarcation between correct and erroneous policies. We should never indiscriminately criticize as capitalistic legitimate business and activities which the party's economic policies for the present time stage permit.

#### The Relationship Between Persisting in the Continued Revolution and Implementing the Party's Rural Economic Policies for the Present Stage

The continued revolution on the economic front is based on given objective economic conditions. Each of the party's rural policies is also based on given objective economic conditions. In making revolution and implementing policies we must act in conformity with the relations of production, not violate them. Our policies must be based on the nature of the productive forces and the law of development.

The development of the productive forces always under goes a transition from quantitative changes to qualitative changes and from partly qualitative changes to fundamental qualitative changes. Only when the productive forces reach a certain level of development can some changes in the relations of production occur. To fit into the changes, revolution itself will also inevitably have several successive stages. Therefore, the Marxist theory of continued revolution and the theory of the development of revolution by stages are in unity. Our party's rural economic policies for the present stage were instituted under the guidance of the principle of unity between the Marxist theory of uninterrupted revolution and the theory of the development of revolution by stages.

According to this Marxist principle, a given policy is the product of a given historical condition. Different policies are implemented under different historical conditions. In a given period, the party's economic policies are always relatively stable. Only when the productive forces develop to a certain extent will it be necessary to make corresponding changes in certain policies. Facts prove that the party's rural economic policies for the present stage suit the present situation in which rural productive forces are developing. Our adherence to these policies can help mobilize the broad masses to create more wealth for the state and develop modern socialist agriculture. Therefore, we must strictly hew to our party's policies. We must not willfully do whatever we wish. In addition, it is also necessary to distinguish between the propagation of communist ideas and the party's rural economic policies for the present stage and not mix them up. Without objective economic conditions, if we willfully revise or even abrogate the party's economic policies for the present stage, including the three-level system of ownership with ownership of the production team as the basic form, personal freedoms under a large collective system and other policies, under the pretext of uninterrupted revolution, we are violating the objective law of economy and the Marxist principle.

The fundamental starting point for implementing our party's rural economic policies is fostering the masses' enthusiasm and leading the peasants to march forward along the socialist road.

In his report on the work of the government delivered at the Fifth National People's Congress, Chairman Hua pointed out: "The conscientious implementation of the party's rural economic policies for the present stage is vital for mobilizing the peasants' initiative." Recently, the party Central Committee also issued the directive on learning from the experience of Hsianghsiang County, Hunan, and set forth the important policy decision on developing the peasants' enthusiasm.

The conscientious implementation of rural economic policies can develop the peasants' enthusiasm because the party's policies can correctly reflect the demands set by the objective law of economy, correctly adjust all relations and contradictions in agricultural development, correctly link the peasants' personal gains with those of the collective and the state and immediate gains with long-range gains and guarantee that peasants can obtain "tangible" practical economic gains through the development of the collective economy. In this way, we can not only fully develop the socialist enthusiasm of hundreds of millions of peasants, but also perpetuate this enthusiasm to guarantee that agricultural production will continuously develop with a socialist orientation and at high speed.

#### MEMORIAL MEETING HELD FOR CPPCC'S MEMBERS

Wang Ssu-hua

OW021959Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1725 GMT 27 Jul 78 OW

[Excerpts] Peking, 27 Jul--Comrade Wang Ssu-hua, member of the Fifth CPCC National Committee and party secretary and director of the State Statistics Bureau, died of illness despite all treatment in Peking on 23 July 1978 at the age of 74.

A memorial meeting for Comrade Wang Ssu-hua was held at the hall of Papaoshan Cemetery on the morning of 27 July. Wreaths were sent by Teng Hsiao-ping and Li Hsien-nien, vice chairmen of the CCP Central Committee; Chen Yun and Tsai Chang, vice chairmen of the NPC Standing Committee; and Yu Chiu-li, Wang Chen, Ku Mu, Kang Shih-en, vice premiers of the State Council, as well as from the State Council, the CPPCC National Committee, the Organization Department of the CCP Central Committee, the State Planning Commission, the State Economic Commission, the Academy of Social Sciences and the State Statistics Bureau.

Attending the memorial meeting were Chen Yun, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee; and Yu Chiu-li, Wang Chen and Ku Mu, vice premiers of the State Council, as well as responsible persons of departments concerned of the CCP Central Committee and State Council and the Peking Municipal CCP Committee and friends of Comrade Wang Ssu-hua, including Ma Wen-jui, Su Ching, Li Pao-hua, Yuan Pao-hua, Chou Tzu-chien, Ku Ming, Ku Hsiu-lien, Li Jen-chun, Tuan Yun, Chang Yen, Chih Hsi-ying, Hsueh Mu-chiao, Li Hsiao-lu, Yeh Lin, Yu Kuang-yuan, Chin Chuan, Chou Yang, Teng Li-chun, Yung Wen-tao, Liu Ang, Lu Ko-pai, Li Chao-po, Hsu Ti-hsin, Lo Jih-yun, Tung Chun-tsai, Li Cheng-ting, Chao Lan, Ho Shan-yun, Liu Cho-fu, Li Cho-jan, Liu Ming-fu, Sun Chih-fang, Wang Hsueh-wen, Hu Yu-chih, Liu Tsai-sheng, Han Yu-tung, Lu Chiang, and Chao Jen-sheng.

The party and state leaders extended sympathy to Chang Wen-hua and her children, family members of Comrade Wang Ssu-hua. Su Ching, member of the CCP Central Committee and vice minister of the State Planning Commission, officiated at the memorial meeting. Ku Ming, vice minister of the State Planning Commission, delivered the eulogy.

The eulogy said: Comrade Wang Ssu-hua implemented Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in the party's major struggles between two lines in the past. Particularly in the struggle against the counterrevolutionary revisionist line of Lin Piao and the "gang of four," he dared to uphold truth and principle, adopted a firm stand and made a clear distinction between what to love and what to hate. Before the birth of new China he studied and taught political economics for a long time and made important contributions to training revolutionary cadres and propagating Marxist-Leninist economics. After the founding of new China he was engaged in statistical work for a long time, made outstanding achievements in both practice and theory and did a lot to aid the founding of socialist statistical work in new China.



We must learn from Comrade Wang Ssu-hua's revolutionary spirit, noble character and fine work style and, closely rallying around the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua and grasping the key link and running the country well, strive to build our country into a modern socialist power and to carry out the general task for the new period.

Ho I-tuan

OWO21949Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1637 GMT 28 Jul 78 OW

[Excerpts] Peking, 28 Jul--Comrade Ho I-tuan, member of the Standing Committee of the Fifth Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference National Committee, vice president of the Chinese Society of Coal and vice chairman of the Technical Committee of the Ministry of Coal Industry, died of illness in Peking on 19 July after failing to respond to medical treatment. He was 80.

A memorial meeting for Comrade Ho I-tuan was held at the hall of the Papaoshan Cemetery for revolutionaries on the afternoon of 27 July.

Wreaths were presented by Teng Hsiao-ping, chairman, and Ulanfu and Kang Ko-ching, vice chairmen, of the CPPCC National Committee, Vice Premiers of the State Council Fang I and Kang Shih-en, Hsiao Han, minister of coal industry, and Chi Yen-ming, secretary general of the CPPCC National Committee. Wreaths were also presented by the CPPCC National Committee, the Ministry of Coal Industry, the Organization and Investigation departments of the CCP Central Committee, the State Scientific and Technological Commission, China Scientific and Technical Association, the Ministry of Petroleum Industry and the Ministry of Chemical Industry. Kang Shih-en, vice premier of the State Council, attended the memorial meeting.

Chi Yen-ming, secretary general of the CPPCC National Committee, presided over the meeting. Hsiao Han, minister of coal industry, delivered the memorial speech.

Hsiao Han said that in the protracted revolutionary struggle, Comrade Ho I-tuan was loyal to the party and maintained a clear-cut political stand. He obeyed the party organization and observed discipline. He was open and aboveboard and stuck to his principles, and was modest and prudent. Uniting with the comrades, he kept close contact with the masses, was easy to approach and got along with others. Comrade Ho I-tuan served the people heart and soul and devoted his whole life to the liberation of the Chinese people and to the cause of communism. The passing of Comrade Ho I-tuan is the loss of an old member and veteran fighter of our party. In mourning Comrade Ho I-tuan, we should learn from his revolutionary spirit and noble character. We should closely rally round the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, grasp the key link and run the country well, and work hard to fulfill the general task of the new period.

#### BRIEFS

NATIONAL VEGETABLE CONFERENCE--Lanchow, 9 Jul--The third National Conference on Coordinating Scientific Research on Growing Vegetables Under Plastic Tents was recently held in Lanchow, Kansu Province. Some 100 representatives and experts from 24 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions attended the conference. The conference concluded that greater efforts should be made to select and breed better seed varieties, improve the shape and structure of plastic tents and improve the quality of plastic sheets so they are durable and cold-resistant. [Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0157 GMT 9 Jul 78 OW]

I. 3 Aug 78

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA  
EAST REGION

C 1

TIEH YING ATTENDS INAUGURATION OF HANGCHOW-PEKING EXPRESS

OW022040Y Hangchow Chekiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 31 Jul 78 OW

[Excerpts] Early on the morning of 31 July red banners were fluttered amid the sounds of drums and gongs and the explosion of firecrackers at the Hangchow Railway Station. Over 100 railway staff members and workers gathered in high spirits on the platform to warmly celebrate the successful beginning of the service of the Hangchow-Peking nonstop express. This nonstop express has been the long-cherished wish of Chekiang's 36 million people.

Tieh Ying, first secretary of the Chekiang Provincial CCP Committee and chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, cut the ribbon amid warm applause. Chen Wei-ta, Wang Fang, Feng Ko, responsible persons of the Chekiang provincial CCP and revolutionary committees; Chou Feng and (Ting Chia-hsien), responsible persons of the Hangchow municipal CCP and revolutionary committees; and (Chen Kuo-hui), vice chairman of the Shanghai Railway Bureau Revolutionary Committee, were present at the ribbon-cutting ceremony.

Comrade (Yang Wen-kuei), deputy secretary of the Hangchow Railway Bureau party committee, spoke at the ribbon-cutting ceremony and said: In the excellent situation in which people throughout Chekiang are propagating and resolutely implementing the general task for the new period [words indistinct], the nonstop express bound for Peking from Chekiang is inaugurated today.

CHEKIANG UNIVERSITY ADDS NEW TEACHING DEPARTMENTS

OW021232Y Peking NCNA in English 1202 GMT 2 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Hangchow, 2 Aug (HSINHUA)--With a view to training more scientific experts as rapidly as possible, Chekiang University has added five new teaching departments. These include computer science and engineering, material science and engineering and thermophysics engineering. Formerly this eighty-one year old key university had ten departments, including mathematics, physics, mechanics, electric machinery, chemistry and optical instruments. 2,500 freshmen will enter the university this year from all parts of the country. Preparations are now underway to build additional central laboratories and basic course laboratories, complete with new illustrated books and reference materials and other new facilities.

At the National Science Conference held last March, the university was cited for 41 of its scientific research projects. The State Council recently ruled that the university should be jointly administered by both the Chinese Academy of Sciences and Chekiang Province, particularly the former body.

In-service training classes and seminars are being conducted to raise the levels of the teaching staff. The subjects include linear algebra and mathematical equations as well as English, Japanese, French and German. Visiting scholars and professors will be asked to give lectures in future while young and older teachers will go abroad for further study.

Like other universities, Chekiang University will restore the system of post-graduate study and take in an increasing number of students every year. This year the credit system will be put into trial under which students may graduate at any time they gain sufficient credits; outstanding students may give up certain courses and opt for others, or skip grades and even graduate in advance.

I. 3 Aug 78

G 2

PRC  
EAST REGION

FUKIEN FRONT PLA OFFERS GUARANTEES TO ROC DEFECTORS

OWO30142Y Peking in Mandarin to Taiwan 0130 1 Aug 78 OW

[1 August 1978 order of the Fukien Front PLA Headquarters Political Department]

[Text] The PLA will adhere to its policy of giving preferential treatment to officers and men of the Chiang forces who surrender with promise of safe-conduct or who voluntarily lay down their arms on the battlefield, will provide them with proper accommodations and will escort them to the nearest PLA headquarters. The following six guarantees will be strictly enforced:

1. Life;
2. No beating, abuse or humiliation;
3. No confiscation of personal possessions;
4. Medical treatment to the wounded or sick;
5. Traveling expenses for those who wish to return home and of assistance to those who wish to be employed; and
6. Awards to those who render meritorious services in surrendering or coming over.

Political Department, Fukien Front Headquarters, the Chinese PLA. 1 August 1978.

FUKIEN DAILY CALLS FOR REDUCING PEASANT BURDENS

HK281211Y Foochow Fukien Provincial Service in Mandarin 0300 GMT 28 Jul 78 HK

[FUKIEN DAILY commentator's article: "We Must Implement the Policy in Summer Harvest Preliminary Distribution--date not given]

[Text] In order to do well in this year's summer harvest preliminary distribution, we must seriously implement the party Central Committee's instructions on learning from the Hsianghsiang experiences and the 12 policy regulations stipulated by the provincial CCP committee, and grasp the effort to reduce the unreasonable burdens on the peasants as an important task. All localities must not only seriously deal with the unreasonable burdens on the peasants but also study the cases one by one and relentlessly grasp implementation in order to let production brigades score achievements in the summer harvest preliminary distribution. With regard to this aspect, the (Tangwei) commune in Lunghai County has provided us with good experiences. Due to its efforts, the commune has taken care of and increased the interests of both the state, collectives and individuals.

In connection with their own situations, all localities can learn from the experiences of the (Tangwei) commune in reducing the unreasonable burdens on the peasants and in implementing the party's economic policies. In order to do well in summer harvest preliminary distribution, we must check on our management system in a big way in order to strengthen management over plans, labor and materials, and implement the principle of "running communes in a democratic way with diligence and thrift."

Summer harvest preliminary distribution is a meticulous and arduous task concerning the production and livelihood of all production brigades and households. Therefore, party committees at all levels must grasp the opportunity, concentrate their forces and do well in this work. Under the unified leadership of the local party committee, banking, grains, supply and marketing and commune-and-brigade-run enterprise departments must closely coordinate with each other to carry out the work in order to guarantee that the summer harvest preliminary distribution can be smoothly carried out and realized. We must do our best to mobilize the masses of cadres and communes members to fight hard through July, August and September in order to score a complete victory in summer harvesting and transplanting and strive to make late rice production surpass early rice production.

I. 3 Aug 78

G 3

PRC  
EAST REGION

KIANGSI LEADERS, PEOPLE CELEBRATE ARMY DAY

HK020947Y Nanchang Kiangsi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Aug 78 HK

[Summary] On the morning of 31 July, 2,500 people from the province and municipality solemnly held a rally at the 1 August Memorial Hall to warmly celebrate the 51st anniversary of the founding of the PLA. Taking part in the rally were Yang Shang-kuei, secretary of the Kiangsi Provincial CCP Committee; Ti Sheng, deputy secretary of the provincial CCP committee; Peng Meng-yu, Li I-chang and Chao Chih-chien, Standing Committee members of the provincial CCP committee; Fang Chih-chun, and Wan Li-lang, vice chairmen of the provincial revolutionary committee; and Li Tsu-ken, alternate member of the CCP Central Committee. Also present at the rally were Lo Meng-wen, Chung Ping, Lai Shao-jao and Pan Shih-yen, vice chairmen of the Kiangsi CPPCC Committee; Hu Ting-chien, Chen I, (Li Kuei-ying), (Tung Hsu-tung), (Lin Lai-ching), (Hsieh Chung-liang), (Li Tseng-ying), (Hsieh Shih-tao), (Wang Ming-te), (Sheng Te), (Chen Wu-chin), (Yu Fang-hsi and (Yu Lan), responsible comrades of the Kiangsi Military District and the PLA units stationed in the province; and Wang Chao-ping, (Liu Chun), (Chu Ting-hsin), and (Peng Sheng), responsible comrades of the Nanchang municipal CCP and revolutionary committees and the Nanchang Garrison.

"On the evening of 31 July, Chiang Wei-ching, first secretary of the Kiangsi Provincial CCP Committee, chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee and first political commissar of the Kiangsi Military District; Chang Li-hsiung, Standing Committee member of the Kiangsi Provincial CCP Committee and political commissar of the Kiangsi Military District; and Liu Chun-hsiu, Standing Committee member of the provincial CCP committee, celebrated the 1 August Army Day together with the army men and people in Lushan."

Comrade Li I-chang, Standing Committee member of the provincial CCP Committee and vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, presided over the rally held in Nanchang Municipality. Peng Meng-yu, Standing Committee member of the Kiangsi Provincial CCP Committee and vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, said at the rally: "After the smashing of the gang of four and in common with the various places throughout the country, industrial and agricultural production in our province has been rapidly restored and developed. The various fronts have made great and rapid progress. The situation is excellent." "Now, we must follow the unified plans of the provincial CCP committee, integrate with the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four, launch the two blows movement, resolutely deal blows at the class enemy's sabotage activities, deal blows at the frenzied assaults of capitalist forces in the cities and countryside, strengthen the development of national defense, consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat and develop the excellent situation."

"The recently held All-Army Political Work Conference is of great current significance and of far-reaching historical significance for restoring and giving play to our army's fine tradition, enhancing our army's fighting power and speeding up our army's revolutionization and modernization. We must learn from the PLA's experience and methods in doing a good job of politics, determinedly implement them in the various tasks and actively launch activities to learn from Lei Feng, the Hard-Bone 6th Company and the 1st Division of the Air Force."

Peng Meng-yu continued: "In commemorating this glorious occasion of the 51st anniversary of the founding of the army, we must extensively and deeply publicize the general task for the new period and the new constitution and seriously publicize, learn from and implement the instructions of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee on the report of the Hsianghsiang County CCP Committee, Hunan, concerning seriously implementing the party's policy and striving to reduce the irrational burdens of the peasants."



"We must also seriously publicize, study and implement the series of important instructions and documents of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua; we must mobilize the cadres and masses to strive to fulfill this year's national economic plans and the various tasks with the practical action of grasping revolution, promoting production, other work and preparedness against war so as to promote a rapid development of the national economy; and we must struggle to realize the general task for the new period and build our country into a powerful and modern socialist state."

(Tung Hsu-tung), deputy political commissar of the Kiangsi Military District, then said: "The commanders and fighters of the units stationed in Kiangsi feel extremely happy about every achievement which the people in Kiangsi have scored in socialist revolution and construction and have been greatly encouraged. We must learn from and extend our salutations to the heroic Kiangsi people."

"Under the command of wise leader Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee, our army is now striving to strengthen revolutionization and modernization, to seriously implement the spirit of the plenum and All-Army Political Work Conference of the Military Commission of the CCP Central Committee, to seriously study the important speeches of Chairman Hua, Vice Chairman Yeh and Vice Chairman Teng delivered at the All-Army Political Work Conference, to study the important report of Director Wei Kuo-ching and to deeply expose and criticize the crimes of Lin Piao and the gang of four in sabotaging our army's revolutionization and modernization."

"We must also grasp the key link of class struggle and bring about great order in the army, be prepared to go to war and make contributions to defending the motherland, liberating Taiwan, consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and realizing the four modernizations."

#### SHANTUNG HOLDS SOIREE TO MARK PLA ANNIVERSARY

SK021356Y Tsinan Shantung Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 1 Aug 78 SK

[Text] On the evening of 31 July, the Shantung provincial party and revolutionary committees, the PLA Tsinan units and the Tsinan municipal party and revolutionary committees held a soiree in the 1 August auditorium in Tsinan to warmly mark the 51st anniversary of the founding of the People's Liberation Army.

Present at the soiree were responsible comrades of the Shantung provincial party and revolutionary committees, the PLA Tsinan units and the Tsinan municipal CCP and revolutionary committees, Pai Ju-ping, Tseng Ssu-yu, Fan Chao-li, (Hung Hai-hsing), Jen Ssu-chung, (Wang Ping-chuan), Yin Fa-tang, (Chen Mei-tsao), Fu Chia-hsuan, (Cheng Shao-hu), (Hu Hua-chih), Chin Ho-chen, (Lu Tien-chi), (Lin Ping) and (Wei Yen-i) and responsible comrades of various departments of the Shantung provincial party and revolutionary committees, leading organizations of PLA Tsinan units and of [words indistinct] units.

The soiree was permeated with a warm atmosphere in which the army cherished the people and the people supported the army. The PLA commanders and fighters, workers, peasants, families of martyrs and army men and disabled revolutionary soldiers and office cadres and representatives of revolutionary intellectuals present at the soiree, joyously got together, happily talked about the excellent situation in grasping the key link of class struggle and bringing about great order across the land and in the army, enjoyed together the profound sentiment in which the army and the people fought in unity--like fish in water--and resolved to closely follow wise leader Chairman Hua on the new Long March, to further revive and carry forward the glorious traditions, to strengthen the unity between the army and the government and between the army and the civilians and to struggle to realize the general task for the new period.

At the soiree, art and literary soldiers of the PLA Tsinan units and of the province and municipalities gave colorful art and literary performances. With great excitement they sang in high spirits, warmly glorified the heroic deeds of great leader and teacher Chairman Mao, esteemed and beloved Premier Chou, Chairman Chu and the proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation who led our army to victoriously launch a people's war and to carry out socialist revolution and construction. They enthusiastically glorified the great victory of Chairman Mao's military ideology and line and, under the leadership of wise leader Chairman Hua, the excellent situation in army building, industrial and agricultural production and in unity between the army and the government and between the army and the civilians. This fully expressed the strong determinations of the army and the people to fight in unity and to wrest new victories. Their performances were greatly appreciated by all comrades present at the soiree.

In order to further strengthen the unity between the army and the government and between the army and the civilians, during the festive period, various administrative departments of the Shantung provincial party and revolutionary committees, the Tsinan municipal party and revolutionary committees and the PLA Tsinan units visited, [words indistinct] and exchanged experiences with one another. All of them expressed that, under new historical conditions, they would deeply launch a mass movement in which the people throughout the country learn from the People's Liberation Army and the People's Liberation Army learn from the people throughout the country, promote the glorious traditions of achieving unity between the army and the civilians and study and provide mutual encouragement in the great struggle to realize the general task for the new period.

During the festival, the Shantung provincial party and revolutionary committees and the Tsinan municipal party and revolutionary committees held a film reception for leading organizations of the PLA Tsinan units and [words indistinct] units so as to extend the cordial concern of the Shantung provincial party and revolutionary committees and people throughout the country to the People's Liberation Army. Leading organizations of the PLA Tsinan units also dispatched cinema teams to give performances for leading organizations of the Shantung provincial party and revolutionary committees and families of martyrs and army men and disabled, demobilized, retired and rehabilitated revolutionary soldiers in Tsinan so as to express the profound sentiments of friendship of the army to the people.

#### SHANTUNG PROPAGANDA DEPARTMENT CRITICIZES FAKE LEFT

SK281115Y Tsinan Shantung Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 26 Jul 78 SK

[Excerpts] The Propaganda Department of the Shantung Provincial CCP Committee held a criticism rally from 20 to 23 July to expose and criticize the fake left and real right practice of Lin Piao and the gang of four throughout the province. The rally pointed out: On the basis of implementing the general task for the new period and in light of the reality on various fronts, we have exposed and criticized Lin Piao's crimes and the gang of four's counterrevolutionary fallacy of taking on ultraleftist features to push the ultrarightist line. We must more boldly arouse the masses and use Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought as a weapon to thoroughly expose the reactionary fallacies of Lin Piao and the gang of four's fake left and real right, deeply criticize their ultrarightist line theoretically, and resolutely make a success of the third campaign to expose and criticize the gang of four.

Present at the rally were directors of propaganda departments of party committees of various prefectures, cities and enterprises and of some counties and wards, representatives of some grassroots units, Propaganda Department directors of the party committees of some colleges and universities and comrades of departments concerned at provincial level.

Numerous facts have proven that Lin Piao and the gang of four were of the same gang. These facts have deeply exposed and criticized their fake left and real right counter-revolutionary features and crimes of waving red flags to oppose the red flag, dishing up the slogan of opposing revisionism to practice revisionism, employing ultraleftist counter-revolutionary tactics to wantonly distort, tamper with and falsify Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, rabidly pushing the counterrevolutionary political program, reversing the relationship between the enemy and ourselves, ruthlessly persecuting and attacking cadres and masses, fabricating unjust cases, vigorously engaging in fascist dictatorship, stirring up bourgeois factionalism and instigating anarchism. Facts have also exposed their crimes of splitting revolutionary contingents, undermining the party's centralized, unified leadership, distorting the dialectical relationship between politics and economics, opposing various economic policies of the party, attacking the four modernizations, and sabotaging the rapid development of the national economy. We have also criticized them theoretically in the fields of philosophy, political economics and scientific socialism, stripped off their leftist disguise and restored their true ultrarightist features.

On the basis of deep-going criticism, the rally analyzed the situation in exposing and criticizing the gang of four theoretically throughout the province. All participants unanimously held that, under the leadership of party committees at all levels and since the carrying out of the third campaign, our province has deepened the development of the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four theoretically. The ability of the broad masses of cadres and people to distinguish between true and false Marxism has been remarkably raised. However, the development of this movement is unbalanced. Some localities and units have failed to firmly grasp criticism and study in this movement and have an ideology of self-satisfaction, relaxation and negligence. They have failed to deeply and thoroughly criticize Lin Piao and the gang of four's fake left and real right practices and to eliminate their pernicious influence.

The fight confronting us is still long and arduous. We must see that Lin Piao and the gang of four put on a fake left appearance to cover up their rightist nature and ultraleftist features to push the ultrarightist line. Such a practice was very deceptive in nature and caused wide pernicious influence and great harm.

#### BRIEFS

ANHWEI PROMOTES FINANCE, TRADE--Finance and trade in Anhwei have scored new achievements in the first 6 months of this year. Financial revenues have greatly increased and there has been rapid progress in the work of turning deficits into surpluses. The finance and trade front has done a good job of recalling part of the currency which was issued and the various urban and rural markets have been lively. The supply of industrial products has steadily increased and exports have further developed. The procurement of summer grain, edible oil, various agricultural sideline products, including pigs, eggs, tea and honey, and the supply of principal materials for agricultural use have approached or surpassed the best historical levels. Some 4,500 finance and trade units in Anhwei have been commended as advanced collectives and 9,000 people have received the titles of labor models and advanced individuals. [Hofei Anhwei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 27 Jul 78 HK]

SHANGHAI THEATRICAL FESTIVAL--On the evening of 15 June over 1,000 professional and amateur literary and art workers attended a ceremony at the auditorium of the Shanghai Municipal Revolutionary Committee marking the triumphant conclusion of the 3-week long music and dance festival entitled "Shanghai's Spring, 1978." The festival was held in connection with the campaign to publicize the general task for the new period. The closing ceremony was attended by leading comrades of the Shanghai municipal CCP and revolutionary committees. Wang I-ping, secretary of the Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee, spoke. [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 13 Jun 78 CW]



I. 3 Aug 78

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA  
CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

H 1

HUPEH PROVINCE HOLDS FORUM TO MARK ARMY DAY

HK021033Y Wuhan Hupeh Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Aug 78 HK

[Summary] On the afternoon of 31 July the Hupeh provincial CCP and revolutionary committees, the Wuhan PLA units and their air force and the provincial military district held a forum of retired Red Army veterans, veteran cadres and dependents of army men and martyrs. The forum was attended by Yang Te-chih, commander of the Wuhan PLA units; Li Cheng-fang, first commissary; Yen Cheng, commissary; Ku Ta-chun, secretary of the Provincial CCP committee and vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee; Wang Pu-ching, Hsueh Tan, Ma Hsueh-li, Hsia Shih-hou, Liu Hui-nung, (Chen Ming), Tien Ying and Hao Kuo-tao, responsible comrades of the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees; Wang Chao-chu, member of the party Central Committee now in Wuhan; and Chen Fa-hung, Cheng Chih-shih, Hsieh Tang-chung, Pan Chen-wu, Ho Yun-hung, Chang Hih-ching, Lei Chi-yun, (Li Yung-tai) and Chen Chi-te, responsible comrades of the Wuhan PLA units and their air force and the provincial military district. Ku Ta-chun, secretary of the provincial CCP committee and vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, and Chen Fa-hung, deputy commissar of the Wuhan PLA units, spoke at the forum.

On behalf of the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees, Ku Ta-chun extended greetings and regards to the veteran comrades present at the forum. He praised the meritorious services rendered by the heroic army under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and urged people to learn from the PLA. In conclusion, Ku Ta-chun said: "Over the past several decades, the comrades present at this forum closely followed great leader Chairman Mao and made very great contributions to the revolution. Today, when we are following wise leader Chairman Hua on the new Long March, we must hold high Chairman Mao's great banner, carry forward the revolutionary traditions and win still greater glory. We must struggle hard to build our country into a great and powerful socialist state with the four modernizations within this century."

On behalf of the party committee, leading comrades and leadership organs of the Wuhan PLA units, Chen Fa-hung wished good health and happiness to the comrades attending the forum. He then pointed out in his speech: "Over the past 50 years or so, under the leadership of Chairman Mao and the party Central Committee, our army has constantly developed and grown stronger. It has become an invincible people's army which is infinitely loyal to the party and to the people. Lin Piao's and the gang of four's criminal conspiracies of attempting in vain to sabotage Chairman Mao's army-building thought and line, of changing our army's nature and of destroying our great iron wall met with despicable failure. Under wise leader and commander Chairman Hua's leadership and by implementing the spirit of the plenum of the Military Commission and the spirit of the All-Army Political Work Conference, our army has penetratingly exposed and vehemently criticized the gang of four and conducted the mass movements to learn from Lei Feng, the Hard-Bone 6th Company and the 1st Division of the Air Force. It has scored good achievements in all tasks." Chen Fa-hung demanded: "We must all carry forward our party's and our army's glorious traditions and excellent style of work, seek truth from facts, closely integrate with the masses and forever maintain the political nature of an ordinary soldier. We must actively take part in social activities whenever possible. We must strengthen our concept of organization and discipline, spontaneously observe discipline and all policies of the party and maintain our revolutionary integrity in our old age. We must do a good job of promoting revolutionary unity, train our children to be successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause and struggle hard in unity to step up the revolutionization and modernization of our army, to grasp the key link of class struggle, to bring about great order across the land and in the army, to fulfill the general task for the new period and to liberate the sacred territory of our country, Taiwan." Chen Pi-hsien, second secretary of the provincial CCP committee and first vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, and (Wang Chun) and (Jen Chung-lin), deputy secretaries of the provincial CCP committee, who are now on the anti-drought frontline, took part in celebration activities in Hsiangyang and Hsiaokan.



I. 03 Aug 78

H 2

PRC  
CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

# CANTON PLA UNITS SUPPORT GOVERNMENT, CHERISH PEOPLE

HK281355Y Canton Kwangtung Provincial Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 28 Jul 78 HK

[Summary] The masses of commanders and fighters of the Canton PLA units have extensively carried out activities to support the government and cherish the people, thus further promoting the building of PLA units and the unity between the army and the government and the army and the people.

"Since the First National Conference on Learning From Tachai in Agriculture and the National Conference on Learning From Taching in Industry, various army units have maintained links with over 200 communes, over 1,000 brigades and over 200 factories and mines, supported selected spots and helped linked-up units deeply launch the movements to learn from Taching in industry and from Tachai in agriculture.

"Following the All-PLA Political Work Conference, all army units followed Vice Chairman Teng's instruction that 'an important issue for a better army-people relationship is to help develop the collective economy' and further strengthened the work of helping develop the collective economy." They actively helped linked-up units learn from Taching and Tachai in political ideology, manpower, material resources and technology. Early this year, all units arranged time to support the efforts of local communes and brigades to go in for farmland capital construction in a big way.

"The spring transplanting progress in quite a few areas was affected in March and April by continuous low temperatures and cloudy and rainy weather. Many army units thus stopped their drills and actively helped local areas crash-transplant early rice. The masses of commanders and fighters have recently actively plunged into the fight to help in the summer reaping and sowing in rural areas." According to incomplete statistics, the Canton PLA units have supported local industrial and agricultural production by donating over 570,000 workdays this year. They have helped local peasants plant and reap over 98,000 mou and have improved and prepared over 7,000 mou for planting.

## CANTON ABOLISHES RURAL BRANCHES OF URBAN MIDDLE SCHOOLS

HK311428Y Canton Kwangtung Provincial Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 29 Jul 78 HK

[Summary] The recent Canton Municipal Education Work Conference held fierce discussions on the question of the rural branch schools or ordinary urban middle schools. "In view of the fact that the rural branch schools of ordinary urban middle schools have become stumbling blocks to the progress of education work, the Canton Municipal CCP Committee decided to abolish the rural branch schools of urban middle schools. From now on, it is imperative to proceed from reality and to adopt various measures to learn from the peasants so as to further do well in implementing the policy on integrating education with productive labor.

"The situation of the branch schools run by some middle schools in counties directly under Canton Municipality is different from the rural branch schools of urban middle schools. Therefore, it is imperative to make a distinction between them and to handle them according to practical circumstances.

"The announcement at the conference of the abovementioned decision of the Canton Municipal CCP Committee evoked powerful reactions from the education workers attending. They generally felt that this is a major measure adopted by the municipal CCP committee to turn chaos into order on the education front after the smashing of the gang of four. They said that this decision conforms with the demands and wishes of the masses of cadres and people." During the conference, many comrades penetratingly pointed out: "The building of rural branch schools on a grand scale was nothing but a product of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of Lin Biao and the gang of four."

The concerned leaders of the Canton Municipal CCP Committee regarded the attitude toward rural branch schools as the criterion for distinguishing between promoting the education revolution and failing to promote the education revolution." These concerned comrades thus created very great ideological confusion among the masses of cadres and people on the education front. Quite a few education workers at the conference listed many facts to explain that rural branch schools have disastrously affected Canton Municipality's education cause:

"1. It has been basically impossible for the students to concentrate on study. This has greatly weakened the teaching of culture and seriously lowered the quality of teaching.

"2. The efforts of the leadership of schools have been dissipated. Cadres and teachers of schools have been moved around a lot. They have not remained in one place. It has been fundamentally impossible for them to do well in grasping the teaching and the management of students. The normal teaching order has been disrupted, thus adversely affecting the students' moral, intellectual and physical development.

"3. The capital construction funds of almost all middle schools have been spent on the branch schools, thus seriously hampering the building of essential schools. Middle schools in the urban areas of Canton Municipality are thus extremely short of maps, charts, books and equipment, and they cannot meet the needs of developing middle schools.

"4. Many branch schools are situated in remote mountainous districts. This has resulted in a great strain on the teachers' and students' communications, life, health, teaching and study. This has also increased the financial burdens of the parents of students.

"Furthermore, the branch schools are detrimental to fostering the relationship between the students and the poor and lower-middle peasants. Some branch schools have even harmed the interests of the poor and lower-middle peasants."

"During the conference concerned leading comrades of the Canton Municipal CCP Committee declared that they sincerely accepted the criticism of comrades who attended the conference. The comrades who attended the conference unanimously said: We must resolutely eradicate the pernicious influence of Lin Biao's and the gang of four's counterrevolutionary revisionist line and quickly promote education work in Canton Municipality."

#### NANFANG DAILY DEMANDS INCREASE IN LATE RICE

HK011402Y Canton Kwangtung Provincial Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 31 Jul 78 HK

[NANFANG DAILY editorial: "Obtain a Clear Picture of the Situation, Fight Ardously and Reap a Bumper Harvest of Late Rice"--date not given]

[Excerpts] Fighting the war of emancipation in agriculture well and rapidly promoting agriculture are our fundamental tasks in grasping the key link of class struggle and bringing about great order in Kwangtung. The situation of provincial agriculture during the first half of this year was good. However, we failed to fulfill the original plans for an increase in the spring harvest and early rice harvest. Given this situation, whether we can reap a bumper harvest for the whole year and victoriously fulfill the whole year's plans depend on the late rice harvest. We must be resolute and strive to reap a bumper harvest of late rice without fail. The encouraging thing is that many places have done comparatively well in the production of late rice. The transplanting of seedlings was fast and well done. However, there are quite a number of places where the level of late rice production is not high. They have not truly created better conditions for an increase in late rice production as compared with last year. Some places even lack confidence in being able to reap another bumper harvest of late rice. Their leadership has not worked hard enough.

Why do the leadership cadres in these places not have sufficient confidence? Why do they not have the indomitable spirit to lead the masses to fight a war of emancipation in agriculture? These questions related to their failure to obtain a clear picture of our province's current excellent situation and their insufficient understanding of the masses' emerging power in the new situation. This is a problem requiring a solution. What is particularly worthy of note is that by linking with reality and exposing and criticizing the gang of four, everyone has increasingly recognized that in the past 10 years agricultural development in Kwangtung was slow. Some places have even stopped and retrogressed. The most fundamental reason is the interference and sabotage of the counterrevolutionary revisionist line of Lin Biao and the gang of four. Now, extremely bad persons like (Pai Ting-feng), former deputy secretary of the Chanchiang Prefectural CCP Committee and a decadent and degenerate element, have been exposed, punished according to party discipline and state law, criticized by the cadres and masses and have served as teachers by negative example.

All those places which have implemented the principle of "to each according to his work" comparatively well and which have done a good job of the fixed quota system and of the evaluation of work and the allotment of points have generally enhanced their productivity. Some have even enhanced it by 100 percent.

The leadership cadres at all levels must obtain a clear picture of the excellent situation and catch up with it. Only by so doing can they increase their confidence in being able to reap a bumper harvest of late rice and lead the masses to overcome the difficulties and turn the possibility of a bumper harvest into a reality.

There are only 8 days to "autumn begins" [7 August]. The whole province must exert its greatest efforts to basically complete the transplanting of seedlings within these 8 days. The leadership at all levels must grasp this very firmly. Under the condition of definitely not missing the farming season, it is necessary to conduct scientific farming and effectively increase the quality of transplanting seedlings. The manure which has already been collected must be sent to the fields. It is also necessary to plow and harrow more land. Before transplanting the seedlings, it is necessary to disinfect the seedlings so as not to bring harmful insects to the fields. It is necessary to popularize the rational method of transplanting seedlings according to local conditions so as to fully make use of the land.

Regarding those counties, communes and brigades which may possibly miss the farming season, the leadership organs at the higher levels must immediately send efficient cadres to those places to strengthen their leadership, mobilize the masses and the cadres in the localities and adopt effective measures to organize forces to support these places so that they can also transplant the seedlings before "autumn begins."

A review of the overall situation in the province shows that many places have done better than last year in popularizing fine seed strains, cultivating seedlings and field tending. However, with the exception of a few places, available manure is less than last year. This is a weak link that requires very serious attention.

It is necessary to concentrate forces for a period of time after the transplanting season to collect and manufacture manure and to strive to apply sufficient fine manure. The industrial departments must strengthen their leadership over the chemical fertilizer factories, insure supplies of coal and electricity and strive to produce more chemical fertilizer. It is also necessary to scientifically apply fertilizer, popularize the deep application of manure well and grasp a number of field-tending measures well, we will be assured of reaping a bumper harvest. As long as we clearly distinguish between right and wrong in line, truly implement the policies and effect a major change in the style of work, we shall be able to solve the problem of strengthening the party's leadership over agriculture, the most important factor, enable the masses to spontaneously give play to their extremely great socialist activism, reap a bumper harvest of late rice and develop the excellent situation in our province.

I. 3 Aug 78

H 5

PRC  
CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HSISHA ISLAND UNIT GUARDS TERRITORY, REPORTS 'SPYING' INCIDENT

HKD11353Y Haikow Hainan Island Regional Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 31 Jul 78 HK

[Newsletter: "Faithful Defenders of the Five-Star Red Flag"]

[Excerpt] On Hsisha Island, the sacred territory of our country, the first thing which catches people's eyes on any of the islands is the five-star red flag waving on the highest point.

On the day commanders and fighters of the garrison force of a certain naval unit arrived on Chungchien Island, they took a solemn combat oath: "For as long as we are here, the national flag will fly on the island, and we swear to be faithful defenders of the five-star red flag." They have defied great storms and overcome various difficulties to defend the southern gate of the motherland. They have done a good job of standing guard and have never missed a single move of the enemies.

On the stormy night, it was new fighter (Wu Jung-tai's) turn to be on guard. The rain was so heavy that he could hardly keep his eyes open and the roaring waves almost deafened his ears. However, young (Wu) thought: The more complex the circumstances, the more vigilant we must be in order to guard against the sabotage activities of the enemies. Therefore, he vigilantly concentrated on scanning the sea as he usually does. Suddenly, he noticed that a blurred dark spot on the sea 300 meters southwest of the island was moving toward the island. Young (Wu) made a prompt judgement: It was a suspicious ship. He immediately gave the warning signal and allowed our patrol ships to quickly discover that it was a spy ship equipped with an engine-silencing device.

(Chungchien) Island is located in the southernmost part of the Hsisha Islands and is far away from the mainland of our motherland. Those on the island rely entirely upon supplies from the mainland. Those stationed here lead a very hard life. Taking the revolutionary predecessors as their example, the commanders and fighters of the garrison have always maintained our army's political nature of plain living and hard struggle.

BRIEFS

HUNAN PLA SUPPORTS AGRICULTURE---Commanders and fighters of various PLA units of the Hunan Military District have actively supported the localities in fighting drought and crash reaping and sowing. Since the middle 10 days of June, they have mobilized 3,300 cadres and fighters to contribute 11,900 work days to fighting drought and crash reaping and sowing in various communes. Since the beginning of June, there has been little rainfall in Hunan and there has been a serious drought in many localities, adversely affecting the growth of early rice and the crash transplanting of late rice. Given this situation, the party committee of the Hunan Military District has issued an urgent circular to its subordinate units on actively supporting the localities in fighting drought and crash reaping and sowing. Leading comrades of the Hunan Military District have personally led 500 cadres, fighters, staff and workers of various organs of the Hunan Military District and of various units directly subordinate to the district to go to (Tingkeng) commune in Changsha County to assist the commune members in crash reaping early rice and crash transplanting late rice. Leading comrades of various military subdistricts and of various county and commune people's armed forces departments have also taken the lead in taking action. Some 280 leading cadres of various PLA units of the Hunan Military District at and above regiment level have been struggling on the frontline of fighting drought and crash reaping and sowing. [Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 29 Jul 78 HK]



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H 6

PHC  
CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HUPEH FIGHTS DROUGHT--The cadres and masses in the countryside in Hupeh have whipped up an upsurge in fighting drought and crash reaping and sowing. Since the last 10 days of June there have been persistent high temperatures and sunny and windy weather in Hupeh. In Huangkang Prefecture, 122 leading cadres at and above the level of Standing Committee member of county CCP committees have gone down to the basic levels. The total number of cadres, staff and workers who are participating in fighting drought and crash reaping and sowing has reached 23,700. There are nominally 2.35 million laborers in Huangkang Prefecture, but in fact 2.5 million people have been working at various work sites. In Chingchou Prefecture, 5,638 county and commune leading cadres have led 98,000 cadres, staff and workers to fight drought together with the peasants and commune members. Shihshou County has selected 270 cadres from various county organs to form 45 work groups to go down to various communes to assist them in fighting drought. Hungan County has dammed rivers at 1,500 sites, sunk 2,200 wells and dug 430 water channels, insuring an adequate water supply for fighting drought. [Wuhan Hupeh Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Jul 78 HK]

HUPEH LEADERS FIGHT DROUGHT--After leading a group from various provincial organs to participate in crash reaping and sowing in (Laotung) No 1 brigade in (Chingpian) commune in Wuchang County on 21 July, Chen Pi-hsien, second secretary of the Hupeh Provincial CCP Committee; Han Ning-fu, secretary of the provincial CCP committee; and (Wang Chun) and (Jen Chung-ling), deputy secretaries of the provincial CCP committee, have immediately gone to Chingchou, Huangkang and Hsiaokan prefectures to inspect the situation of fighting drought and crash reaping and sowing there and to participate in labor. Comrades Chen Pi-hsien and (Jen Chung-ling) held a meeting of responsible comrades of the Tienmen, Hanchuan and Yingcheng county CCP committees in Tienmen County to study and solve the problem of unified water consumption in the three counties. Hupeh has apportioned 39,000 kilowatts of electric power to Huangkang Prefecture. However, the cross-river cables can only transmit 37,500 kilowatts. Comrade Han Ning-fu reported the situation to the provincial CCP committee and it was decided that some additional cables should be erected to supply electric power to Huangkang Prefecture. Comrade (Wang Chun) held an urgent meeting of secretaries of the eight counties in Hsiaokan Prefecture on the evening of 27 July to mobilize the people to fight drought. [Wuhan Hupeh Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Jul 78 HK]

HAINAN SPORTS MEET--The fifth Hainan regional sports meet opened on 26 July in Haikow. The sports meet was attended by 2,300 athletes. Wei Nan-chin, Yu Kuang, (Li Wan-fu), (Li Liang-tuan), (Wang Ta-fang) and (Yu Hsin-li), responsible comrades of the Hainan regional CCP and revolutionary committees, and (Chou Hsin-tang), (Tseng Ko-cheih), (Chuang Ching-yen) and (Chen Nan-fang), responsible comrades of the Haikow municipal CCP and revolutionary committees, attended the opening ceremony. Tuan Chih-ching, (Wang Ning), (Kuan Ta-wei), (Yen Shao-liang), (Lo Chih-chung) and (Hsin Tung-shui), responsible comrades of the PLA units stationed in Haikow, were invited to attend the opening ceremony. Comrade (Wang Ta-fang), vice chairman of the Hainan Regional Revolutionary Committee, presided. Comrade Wei Nan-ching, deputy secretary of the Hainan Regional CCP Committee, gave an opening speech. [Haikow Hainan Island Regional Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 27 Jul 78 HK]

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PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA  
SOUTHWEST REGION

J 1

KWEICHOW PROPAGANDA SYSTEM HOLDS CRITICISM RALLY

HK311138Y Kweiyang Kweichow Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 29 Jul 78 HK

[Summary] The Kweichow propaganda system at provincial level held a criticism rally on 26 July to eliminate the remnant poison and influence on the propaganda front of the gang of four's counterrevolutionary revisionist line of being fake left and real right. Leading comrades of the Propaganda Department of the provincial CCP committee, KWEICHOW DAILY, provincial Publication Bureau, provincial Culture Bureau and party school of the provincial CCP committee took the lead in delivering criticism speeches at the rally.

They pointed out in their speeches: "When the gang of four ran wild, they usurped the leadership power of the propaganda position throughout the whole country for a long time, disrupted the propaganda, literature and art fronts and vigorously engaged in reactionary anti-Marxist and anti-Mao Tsetung Thought publicity. The propaganda front was seriously sabotaged. The revolutionary cadres and revolutionary intellectuals who are fighting on the propaganda front must therefore regard the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four as a central task now and for a certain time to come. They must conduct penetrating and systematic criticism in the spheres of philosophy, political economy and scientific socialism, and they must correct the right and wrong reversed by the gang of four in ideology, theory and line. They can then correctly and systematically publicize Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and vigorously create revolutionary public opinion for realizing the four modernizations."

(Chiang I-fan), deputy director of the Propaganda Department of the provincial CCP committee, pointed out in his criticism speech that, proceeding from the counterrevolutionary aim of restoring capitalism, the gang of four frantically and completely distorted and tampered with Marxist philosophy, political economy and scientific socialism. He said: "Theoretically criticizing the gang of four's reactionary ideological system is therefore a combat task of the whole party, the whole army and the people of the whole country as well as the bounden duty of the propaganda workers and theory workers."

(Wu Chien-wu), deputy director of the Propaganda Department of the provincial CCP committee and chief editor of KWEICHOW DAILY, criticized the crimes of Lin Piao and the gang of four in negating the development of the press cause under party leadership. Other speakers at the rally included (Fan Yen-jung), director of the provincial Publication Bureau; (Yang Hung-kuang), deputy director of the provincial Culture Bureau; and (Yu Lin-ho), director of the Office of the Party School of the Kweichow Provincial CCP Committee. The rally was presided over by (Wang Li-chang), deputy director of the Propaganda Department of the provincial CCP committee.

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PRC  
SOUTHWEST REGION

# YUNNAN ATTACHES IMPORTANCE TO MINORITY LANGUAGES

OW300940Y Peking NCHA in English 0707 GMT 30 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Kunming, 30 Jul (HSINHUA)--Multi-national Yunnan Province now publishes three times the number of newspapers in the Tai, Chingpo and Lisu languages as in 1965, the year before the Cultural Revolution. The local broadcasting station has increased programs in minority nationalities languages from two to five.

This is part of the effort in recent years to develop the minority languages in southwest China's Yunnan Province, which has 21 minority nationalities with their own languages. Before liberation, only the Tais and Tibetans had their own written languages. After the founding of new China, the province set up a guidance committee on minority languages and a nationalities publishing house. The state also sent specialists and scholars to study the minority languages and helped the Lisu, Chingpo and Lahu nationalities to create, transform and perfect their own written languages.

The province also trained minority nationality linguists, editors, correspondents and translators. As a result, newspapers in Tai, Chingpo and Lisu have come off the press. In 1963, the Yunnan provincial broadcasting station added two broadcasts in the Hsishuang Panna Tai language and the Tehung Tai language.

Several years ago, the party's nationalities policy was sabotaged by the gang of four. The publishing house, the Languages Guidance Committee and the newspapers in minority languages were banned.

Now, everything from seals of office to signboards on office doors are written in both Han and minority languages. Special compiling and translating centers have been established to translate party or government documents and other materials in the Hsishuang Panna Autonomous Prefecture of the Tai nationality, the Tehung Autonomous Prefecture of the Tai and Chingpo nationalities and the Tiching Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture.

The Yunnan people's broadcasting station has now added Chingpo, Lisu and Lahu languages to their minority nationality broadcasts. The Hsishuang Panna people's broadcasting station, the first set up in Yunnan's border areas, has news and cultural programs in both the Han and Tai languages. Two other broadcasting stations will soon be built in west Yunnan's Tehung and south Yunnan's Wenshan areas. They will transmit in the Han, Tai, Chingpo, Chuang, Miao and Yao languages. Commune members in the border areas can now hear news and cultural broadcast in their local dialects through the commune broadcasting network.

In recent years, five teachers' schools to train Tai-language and Chingpo-language teachers have been set up in the Tehung Autonomous Prefecture of the Tai and Chingpo nationalities. The region's educational department has compiled textbooks in the two languages for the more than 600 primary schools in the autonomous region.

In the past two years, the provincial nationalities publishing house brought out books in five languages and organized the translation of the fifth volume of the selected works of Chairman Mao Tse-tung in the Hsishuang Panna Tai, Tehung Tai, Chingpo and Lisu languages.

TIENTSIN HOLDS SOIREE TO MARK ARMY DAY

SK030228Y Tientsin City Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 31 Jul 78 SK

[Text] On the evening of 31 July, the Tientsin Municipal Revolutionary Committee and leading organs of PLA units stationed in Tientsin ceremoniously held a soiree in celebration of the 51st anniversary of the founding of the PLA. Present at the soiree were principal leading comrades of the Tientsin municipal party and revolutionary committees, ground, naval and air force units stationed in Tientsin and the Tientsin Municipal CPPCC Committee. Responsible persons of various departments and committees under the Tientsin municipal party and revolutionary committees, the Tientsin Federation of Trade Unions, the Tientsin Municipal CYL Committee and the Tientsin Municipal Women's Federation, and representatives from various circles, including science, technology and education, were also present.

On the evening of 31 July, Tientsin Municipal People's Auditorium was decorated with lantern and colored hangings. It was filled with a holiday atmosphere of army men and civilians united as one in combat. Hung on the front wall of the auditorium was a huge streamer which read "If the army and people are united as one, who in the world can match them?"

Representatives from various circles in Tientsin and commanders and fighters of ground, naval and air force units stationed in Tientsin, totaling more than 1,100 persons, jubilantly gathered in one place to celebrate the achievements victoriously scored in the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four on various fronts in Tientsin under the important directive of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee on grasping the key link and bringing about great order throughout the army. Celebrating the 1 August Army Day, they stated that they would strengthen the unity between the army and the government and between the army and the people and would make joint efforts to strive to realize the general task for the new period.

Before the soiree, responsible comrades of the Tientsin municipal party and revolutionary committees received responsible comrades at and above division level of the ground naval and air force units stationed in Tientsin. Responsible comrades of the Tientsin Municipal Party Committee, on behalf of the Tientsin Municipal Party and Revolutionary committees and the 7 million people of Tientsin, expressed holiday greeting and comfort to commanders and fighters of the ground, naval and air force units stationed in Tientsin. Army men and civilians had cordial talks and expressed their deep feelings for each other.

At the soiree, the literary and art team of the Tientsin Garrison area, the Tientsin Song and Dance Troupe and the Tientsin Chui Troupe presented colorful literary and art programs, praising Chairman Mao's line in building the army, in deep memory of great leader and teacher Chairman Mao, esteemed and beloved Premier Chou, Chairman Chu and other proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation, and praising wise leader Chairman Hua and the unity between the army and the people.



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PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA  
NORTHEAST REGION

L 1

BRIEFS

KIRIN MOTOR TRANSPORT UNIT--Deeply carrying out the movement to learn from the Hard-Bone 6th Company and following Chairman Mao's instruction that the army's foundation is the soldiers, the party branch of the motor vehicle company to which Comrade Lei Feng belonged during his lifetime has actively cultivated Lei Feng-type revolutionary fighters who are both Red and expert. Since the beginning of 1978, the company has successively grasped the work of professional studies on theory, carrying out on-the-job training, training in the practice driving area [words indistinct] backing a car over a rise, driving vehicles across railroad bridges, night driving, removing obstacles, and other common training courses, thus greatly raising the quality of military training and more outstandingly fulfilling the various tasks for preparedness against war. In early 1978, the company received a difficult mission of transporting timbers. In more than 3 months, the entire company has driven back and forth on more than 20 thousand kilometers on a highway which is not up to required standards and on mountain roads and has scored 220 vehicle services without a single mishap. Since the beginning of 1978, each of the 18 motor vehicles in the company has successfully fulfilled its assignments and done many good deeds for the masses as well. [Text] [Changchun Kirin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 28 Jul 78 SK]

KIRIN STUDENT ENROLLMENT--Kirin Province has successfully concluded the national unified entrance examination for higher educational institutions. It attached great importance to this first national unified examination since the student enrollment committee held a meeting on 14 July to make arrangements for the first national unified examination, and held a provincial telephone conference on 17 July to check on the preparatory work for the first national unified examination. From 20 to 22 July, more than 197,000 1978 graduates and educated youth of Kirin Province sat for the unified examination at 982 sites. On the afternoon of 20 July, Sung Chen-ting, Standing Committee member of the Kirin Provincial CCP Committee and vice chairman of the Kirin Provincial Revolutionary Committee, inspected the testing site at the First Kirin Municipal Middle School. Responsible persons of related provincial departments, including (Chuang I-tsun), (Lung Men-yu) and (Huang Yeh-ping) and responsible comrades of the various municipalities prefectures, chou. leagues, counties and banners went to testing sites throughout the province to carry out study, survey and guidance of the test affairs. [Changchun Kirin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 27 Jul 78 SK]

KIRIN PUBLIC HEALTH--Kirin Province recently held a rally in Kirin Municipality to commend units and individuals who had contributed to the patriotic public health campaign in the first half of 1978. Sung Chen-ting, Standing Committee member of the Kirin party committee, vice chairman of the Kirin Provincial Revolutionary Committee and chairman of the Kirin Provincial Patriotic Public Health Campaign Committee, spoke at the rally. (Wei Kung-hao), vice chairman of the Kirin Provincial Patriotic Public Health Campaign Committee and director of the Kirin Provincial Public Health Bureau, delivered a report on carrying out the patriotic public health campaign in the first half year and in the future. [Changchun Kirin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 28 Jul 78 SK]

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PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA  
NORTHWEST REGION

M 1

LANCHOW PLA UNITS HOLD POLITICAL WORK CONFERENCE

HK290205Y Lanchow Kansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 27 Jul 78 HK

[Excerpts] The Lanchow PLA units held a political work conference from 26 June to 18 July. The conference conscientiously conveyed and implemented the spirit of the All-PLA Political Work Conference. Attending the conference were over 500 people, including leaders at or above regiment level of the Lanchow PLA units, responsible comrades of the political organs, leading comrades of the air force of the Lanchow PLA units and leading comrades of the capital construction and engineer corps.

Comrade Han Hsien-chu, commander of the Lanchow PLA units, and Comrade Hsiao Hua, first political commissar of the Lanchow PLA units, delivered important speeches. Comrade [name indistinct], director of the Political Department of the Lanchow PLA units, conveyed the spirit of the All-PLA Political Work Conference and made a report on several issues concerning the implementation of the spirit of the All-PLA Political Work Conference. At the conclusion of the conference, Deputy Political Commissar Kung Chun-piao delivered a summation report.

The following were the conference's major tasks: Conscientiously convey, study and implement the spirit of the All-PLA Political Work Conference; deeply expose and criticize the gang of four in close connection with the reality of the Lanchow PLA units; study the new situation, characteristics and problems under the new historical conditions; revive and carry forward the PLA's fine tradition in political work; and do well in formulating plans and adopting measures for political work.

Comrades who attended the conference spent some time conscientiously studying Chairman Mao's brilliant talk at the enlarged central work conference. They studied the important speeches of Chairman Hua, Vice Chairman Yeh and Vice Chairman Teng at the All-PLA Political Work Conference, studied the report of Comrade Wei Kuo-ching, director of the PLA General Political Department, and studied the Central Military Commission's resolution [words indistinct] and documents concerning strengthening political work in the army. They deeply criticized the fallacies and crimes of Lin Piao, the gang of four, and their agents in disrupting the army's political work.

In accordance with Comrade Hsiao Hua's important speech, the conference formulated plans for seriously and successfully grasping "one criticism and three rectifications" work in the PLA units in the current and coming periods, i.e., deepening exposure and criticism of the gang of four, rectifying the leading groups, rectifying grass-roots units, and rectifying work style and discipline to promote the various other tasks of the PLA units.

The conference asked the leadership at all levels: In implementing the spirit of the All-PLA Political Work Conference, the leadership must change its work style, go deep into reality, uncover and solve problems, sum up experiences, guide work and give impetus to fulfilling the various tasks of the PLA units.

The conference solicited the opinions of the participants, formulated plans and adopted measures for political work. The conference also drew up concrete plans for "one criticism and three rectifications" work.

All the participants are determined to work hard with revolutionary spirit and drive and to do well in various work. They are determined to make new contributions to grasping the key link of class struggle and bringing about great order in the army, to preparing against war and to fulfilling the general task for the new period.

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